MAHABLESHWAR
BY
COMFORTABLE MOTOR CARS.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL. III. NO 287 BOMBAY: THURSDAY DECEMBER 2, 1915. ONE ANNA

When you take
WELLINGTON'S
MOTOR CAR
You are bound to be pleased with them. Moderate charges.
Telegrams:
"WELLINGTON CYCLISTS"
POONA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons.
SUNDAY.				
5th Dec. '15	Salsette ..	6600	Mongolia ..	10000
12th "	Ekbiva ..	9000	....	..
19th "	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
26th "	Kaisar ..	9000	....	..
2nd Jan. '16	Mooltan ..	10000	....	..
9th "	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
16th "	Maloja ..	12500	....	..
23rd "	Rhyber ..	9000	....	..
30th "	Salsette ..	6000	Arabia ..	8600
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind..	11500	.. ..	..

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date. About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
2nd Dec. 15	Novara ..	7000	Arabia ..	8000
16th "	Nellore ..	7000	Moldavia ..	10000
30th "	Sardinia ..	7000	Karmala ..	9000
13th Jan 16	Nankin ..	7000	Medina ..	12500
27th "	Namur ..	7000	Mongolia ..	10000
10th Feb.	Novara ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
24th "	Nellore ..	7000	Mooltan ..	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to "THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About.	Steamers.	Destinati
*4th Dec.	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct connecting with s. s. "Dwarka" for Persian Gulf (passengers only).
7th "	Linga ..	Karachi Coasting.
21st "	Pundua	East and South African pots via Marmagoa

* or on arrival of the English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Bombay Maru	T. Tenada	4625	10th Nov.	20th Nov.
KamakuraMaru	K. Eigo	6126	1st Dec.	13th Dec.
Moveri Maru ..	S. Kushibiki	3778	10th Dec.	22nd Dec.
Kirin Maru ..	T. Sasaki	3801	20th Dec	25th Dec.
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5348	28th Dec.	8th Jan. 16

For Freight apply to:—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA
Fork Building, Hornby Road Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.
Sailings a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrival.	Departures.
Inoh Maru	3866	T. Wakazawa	26th Nov.	5th Dec.
Java Maru	4499	F. Fuchigami	29th Nov.	9th Dec.
ShinkokuMaru	5236	K. Kuchiki	10th Dec.	21st Dec.
Europe Maru	3078	S. Hirano	18th Dec.	29th Dec

For Freight apply to
Y. ASAI,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

Zymole Trokeys strengthen the voice, preventing the irritation which follows a long strain on the vocal cords. They are invaluable to public speakers and singers.

B6

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.
OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
			1915.
City of Cairo ..	A & C	7700	Nov. 27th

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
Cley of Paris	A & C	9000	2nd Dec	30th Dec
City of Marseilles	A & O	8250	.. ..	

FARES.	1st class Single.	2nd class Return.	2nd class Single.	2ndclass Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	636
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	720
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIKON & Co.,

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

THE Depositing Public of the City of Bombay, its suburbs and other Presidency Towns are hereby informed that the PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, Ltd., Lahore, and its BRANCHES have commenced to receive short term Deposits varying from 3 to 6 months at rates to be ascertained from the Manager, on application or personal interview, in the Bank's Office, No. 9, GREEN STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

Do you ever wake up with one of those throbbing headaches? Don't tolerate it. Use Stearns' Headache Cure—be ready for the day's work.

C 9

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	16th Dec. 1915.
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	3rd Jan. 1916.
S.S. Circassia	6722	J. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	12th Feb. "
S.S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	14th " "

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	669
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,999,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopgate London E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Point)	
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

CHRISTMAS 1915.

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA
CONFECTIONER
BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams: CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.
LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.).
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen. 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port
Australia	Calcutta	Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hong-Kong	Nagasaki.	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Les Anglos	Osaka	Tsingtau
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsihanfu.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.
Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
Bankers to the Government in Busra.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.
(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

WHY BANISH YOUR OLD PIANO?

If your piano has lost its power, its attractiveness and your interest in it, it is for the reason that it needs renovation.

We can restore the tone and put the action into a condition almost new, removing all the jangling and ill-tone, thereby giving it

A NEW LEASE OF LIFE

and returning to you the pleasure it once gave, in substitution of the disgust its possession imposes in its present state.

If this offer does not tempt you we will take your old instrument allowing you full value in part payment of a

BRAND NEW PIANO

which will be to you an investment of a life-time

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,000
Reserve Fund	£465,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,938
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwala, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought collected, and discounted

For other particulars and rules of busines apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopgate London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.,	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly. Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
Post Box No. 24.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed [illegible] for shorter periods at rates of [illegible] which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING [illegible]
[illegible] unacted rules for which [illegible] obtain on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisement unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Opens on Thursday the 14th October, under new management. Present premises entirely overhauled. Central situation Commands excellent view Best cuisine Charges very moderate. 578

WANTED.

WANTED by educated Frenchman, pupils desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

WANTED—PAYING GUESTS in a well situated flat on the Apollo Bunder. Accommodation for married couple or two bachelors. Good table and home conveniences. E. L. and F. Terms moderate. Apply to "X. Y. Z." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1001

WANTED.—SURVEYOR and ESTIMATOR. Apply with copies of testimonials to the undersigned stating salary expected.
SIMON & MOTILAL,
Times Building.
2466

WANTED a HEALTH OFFICER for the Nagpur Municipality on Rs. 150—10—300 p.m., including conveyance allowance. The post is pensionable. The Officer will be debarred from private practice. Applications with copies of testimonials stating age and qualifications must reach the Undersigned on or before the 15th of December, 1915.
H. N. RAY,
Chief Executive Officer,
960 Nagpur Municipality, C. P.

APPLICATIONS from qualified persons are invited for the appointment of DISTRICT BOARD ENGINEER, Godavari. Salary Rs. 700—20/annual—1,000.
2. Applicants should state their qualifications, age and previous experience. If the applicants are now employed, applications should be submitted through the Head of the office.
3. Applications will be received up to 15th December, 1915.
M. E. COUCHMAN,
911 President, District Board.

WANTED:—1. HEAD CLERK for Trains, Statistical and Timetable Branch must have had through training in this work. Pay Rs. 90—10—120.
2. TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC INSPECTOR, European or Anglo-Indian, to take charge of Telegraph Traffic Branch of this Railway. Pay Rs. 150—10—200.
Apply in own hand-writing, stating age, present employment and salary with copies of testimonials, to
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER,
H. H. N. G. S. Railways,
1002 Secunderabad, Deccan.

WANTED—Two GRADUATES, one having "Languages" and the other "Mathematics" as their voluntary subject, on Rs. 50 p. m. as teachers in the P. B. High School, Jamkhandi, and two efficient, passed SUB-OVERSEERS, for State Public Works on Rs. 50 p.m. plus Rs. 15 as travelling allowance. Apply, before 15th December, 1915, with testimonials stating age and caste. Confirmation in appointments to be subject to a probation of 6 months in each case. The appointments are pensionable.
STATE KARBHARI, JAMKHANDI,
(S. M. C.)
Jamkhandi, 27th November, 1915. 2481

WANTED a FOREMAN for the general supervision and maintenance of the Passenger and Wagon Ferry connecting, across the Megna River, A. B. Railway stations Ashuganj and Bhairab, salary Rs. 350 per mensem, and rent-free quarters, plus allowances of Rs. 50 per month if no accidents or mismanagement with the Company's plant and property occurs during the month. Candidates must hold first class Engineers' certificates and have had previous experience in a similar appointment. Applications stating age and accompanied by copies of testimonials should be addressed to
THE LOCO. & CARR. SUPERINTENDENT,
A. B. Railway,
Pahartali P. O.,
1003 (Chittagong).

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a SHOP FOREMAN, temporary, to be in charge of the workshops attached to the Office of the Director of Industries, Madras, Candidates must have received their shop training in Europe, and have experience in modern methods of keeping workshop accounts and management. Preference will be given to those who in addition have experience of Indian methods. Pay according to qualifications not exceeding Rs. 250.
Applications should be addressed to "K. T. B. Tressler, Esq., Director of Industries, Madras," so as to reach this office before the 15th December, 1915.
K. T. B. TRESSLER,
Director of Industries.
Office of the Director of Industries.
Post Box No. 454, Madras.
25th November, 1915. 912

WANTED.

WANTED—A PARTNER to invest Rs. 2,000 for a very profitable new Business. For particulars apply to Box No. 644A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2482

WANTED—TUITION in English and music by a well experienced Matriculated Parsi lady. Apply to box No. 641 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2441

WANTED—A SECOND HAND DOUBLE DEMY PRINTING PRESS, latest pattern, in good working order. Apply to Box No. 644, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2482

WANTED an experienced and competent MANAGER for the Job Printing Department of the "Habul Matin," Ltd. Those applications will only be entertained which bear facts of the efficiency of the applicant's ability to manage Job Department of a big Press, to give estimates and to secure orders. Please apply, giving full particulars re efficiency, salary required and enclosing testimonials to THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, "Habul Matin" Press, Ltd., No. 164, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta. 910

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—"GUBRUDER KNAKE" Ebonized case cottage piano in excellent condition Rs. 425 or offers. Apply to Box No. 125, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1008

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT Book for 12 months with Servant's Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form, at Re. 1-8-0. From the A and N. Stores, Bombay and Calcutta, Thacker & Co. Ltd., Tract and Book Society, L. M. Furtado, Bombay and the Scottish Mission Press, Poona. 916

TO BE LET.

BOARD and LODGING for two batchelors in a healthy locality in Byculla, near Tram lines. Terms moderate. Apply "X" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 917

TO LET in the vicinity of Club Road, a nice large airy bed room with bath room and separate entrance. Apply Box No. 175, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1001

TO LET—Two houses and a cottage, furnished, outside the Woods, Lanoulie, for the month of October or longer. Fine situation. For rent and other particulars Apply to Mrs. Brewin, 5 Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona. 989

SHOP—In Hornby Road Rent Rs. 125. Opposite Whiteaway's next to J. Barton. Short or long leases. Electric light and fan fittings. Embossed ceiling, marble flooring. Apply J. BARTON, London Eyesight Specialist. 2479

TO BE LET.—Colaba Reclamation. GROUND FLOOR Flat in Orient Building from 1st January. Rent Rs. 120.
S. R. SUBEDAR,
16 Apollo Street.
2480.

TO LET.—Up-to-date flats in Colaba, Cuffe Parade, Causeway, Fort, Mazagon and Byculla. Rent ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 275 per month. Apply to STANDARD HOUSE AND GENERAL AGENCY, 101, Medows Street, Fort. 2484

A LADY has a large airy bedroom vacant with verandah and lavatory attached for married couple or two bachelors. Excellent table. E. L. & F. and modern conveniences. Moderate charges. Apply to Box No. 111. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1003

NOTICES

JUNAGAD RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF CONSUMABLE STORES.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of consumable stores for 6 months only commencing from the 1st January, 1916, will be received up to 12 o'clock by the Manger and Engineer-in-Chief on THURSDAY, the 16th December, 1915.
A sum of Rs. 100 one hundred in cash must accompany the tender as earnest money without which no tender will be accepted. In case of unsuccessful tenderers the money received with their tenders will be refunded.
The copy of the tender with schedule of rates and terms and conditions of the contract may be had from the Storekeeper Junagad State Railway on payment of Re. 1 one only.
E. W. PROCTOR SIMS,
A. M. I. C. E.
Manager & Engineer-in-Chief, Junagadh Railway.
Junagadh, 24th November 1915. 2451

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "KAMAKURA MARU" having arrived on the 1st instant from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that MIR AKBAR SADULLA has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. ABDUL SATAR HAJI ABDUL RAHIMAN. All persons therefore having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, bequest, sale, gift, mortgage, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113 Esplanade Road, Fort within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Jackeria Masjid Street without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay admeasuring 160 square yards or thereabouts and forming a portion of a larger piece of land bearing Collectors New Survey No. 2993 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 2743 Street Nos. 516-520 and bounded on the East by the said Jackeria Masjid Street on the West by the Sweeper's passage on the North by the property of Jacob Essa and on the South by the property of Latiff Sumar Bawla.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1915.
ARDESIR HORMUSJEE DINSHA & Co.,
2478 Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

THE above lectures will be delivered in the University Library on the undermentioned days, commencing at 6 p.m. each day.
I. FRIDAY, 3rd. December.—Subject.—Introductory.—Influences affecting the evolution of Language.
II. WEDNESDAY, 15th December.—Subject.—Historical and other forces working on Language.—A survey of the History of Gujarat.
III THURSDAY, 13th January.—Subject.—Principles applicable to the derivation of words; and certain phonetic principles at work in the evolution of Gujarati.
IV. FRIDAY, 21st January.—Subject.—History of the Gujarati Language.—Its Evolution.
V. THURSDAY, 27th January.—Subject.—History of the Gujarati Language.—Its Evolution (continued.).
VI. FRIDAY, 4th February.—Subject.—Gujarati Literature.—Its History.
VII. FRIDAY, 11th February.—Subject.—Future tendency of Gujarati Language and Literature.
Lecturer.—Mr. N. B. DIVATIA, B.A.
The lectures are open to the public.
By order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 25th November, 1915. 2473

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of IBHRAM HAJI MAMAD alias IBRAHIM HAJEE MAHOMED, late of Bombay and Porabunder Halai Memon Mahomedan inhabitant, Merchant .....Deceased.
HAJI ABDUL REHMAN HAJI AYOOB, of Bombay Halai Memon Mahomedan, Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Abdul Rehman Street without the Fort, the sole surviving executor named in the said Will....Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.
Witness Sir Basil Scott Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-seventh day of November in the year of our Lord One-thousand Nine-hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.
A. M. KAJJI,
Seal of the High Court at Bombay. Registrar.
P. B. Malbari.
The 27th day of Nov. 1915.
Messrs. NANU HORMUSJEE & Co.,
2483 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. SCINDIA has arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool and discharges in the Alexandra Dock.
Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature and to take delivery of their goods without delay.
Packages exceeding 30 cwts in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressely notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the steamer's surveyor before the goods are removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning. Holders of through Bills of Lading are requested to make written, not verbal application regarding their goods, failing the undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Building,
Bombay, 1st December, 1915. 2474

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that 10 CERTIFICATES of the BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION Co., Ltd., for 10 ordinary shares Nos. 12359, 14462, 14463, 11376, 11377, 14303, 14304, 5984, 10437 and 6264 standing in the joint names of the undersigned have been stolen. The Public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the said certificates in any way but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.
NAGINDAS BALUBHAI SUTARIA,
CHHABILDAS BALUBHAI SUTARIA,
Address:—Chandawadi, opposite Madhav Baug C. P. Tank, Girgaum.
Bombay, 1st December, 1915. 2485

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that MAHOMED RAHIMTOOLA has contracted to sell his undivided equal half share right, title and interest in the undermentioned property to our client. All persons therefore having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance bequest, sale, gift, mortgage, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113 Esplanade Road Fort within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Don Tad 2nd Row or Bhuj Moholla outside the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 96 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1482, 1482, New No. 7240, Old Survey No. 2595, and New Survey No. 2928 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 2131 and Street Nos. 331-35 and bounded on or towards the East by a passage on or towards the West by the said Don Tad 2nd Row known as Jackeria Masjid Street, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Memon Haji Abode Rahiman Haji Yacoob and now of Cassum Noormahomed and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Mahomed Haji Ahmed and now of Haji Noormahomed Oosman.

Dated this 15th day of November, 1915.
ARDESIR HORMUSJEE DINSHA & CO.,
2471 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that one CERTIFICATE of the TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED, for one share No. 19106 standing in the name of the undersigned has been stolen. The public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the said certificate in any way but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.
CHHABILDAS BALUBHAI SUTARIA,
Address:—Chandawadi, opposite Madhav Baug C. P. Tank Road, Girgaum,
Bombay, 1st December, 1915. 2486

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 1317.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT BHANDUP.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on SUNDAY, the 5th instant, sell by Public Auction on the premises, at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.), by order of Messrs. Dewji Dewsey Virpal the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor Bai Ruttanbai widow of Jivraj Nursey an administratix of the estate of Bai Jmnabai daughter of Nursey Kesowji the following property.
All that piece or parcel of land situate at Manje Bhandup Pot Tukdi and Taluka Salsette Zilla Thana admeasuring bighas 3,314 bearing akar Rs. 15-11-9 with messuage tenement or dwelling houses standing thereon and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the land belonging to Jivraj Amandji, on or towards the West by the land belonging to Jethabhai Dhanji, on or towards the North by the land belonging to Damoder Krishna Kassaria and on or towards the South by the Kanjur Bhandup land. No survey, numbers are yet assigned to this land.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee at Esplanade Road or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT CHOWPATI FACING THE SEA.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on Plot No. 4, Chowpati Estate, on THURSDAY, the 9th December 1915 at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.), the following plots to be leased for the term of 99 years.
LOT No. 1.—An exceedingly choice plot of land situate on the Board's West Chowpati Estate, known at Plot No. 4, containing 1,643 square yards, having a frontage of 100 feet on the Queens Road, with the additional advantage of a road in the rear and facing the sea front.
LOT No. 2.—A very valuable corner plot being Plot No. 13, having 3 frontages and containing about 1,744 square yards.
LOT No. 3.—A block of building land, known as Plot No. 14, having a frontage of about 108 feet on Babulnath Road and containing 1,738 square yards.
LOT No. 4.—A plot of land being Plot No. 15, containing about 1,738 square yards and having a frontage of 108 feet on Babulnath Road.
For further particulars and conditions of sale and site plans applications may be made to the Board's Land Manager, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Landed Properties at Medows Street Fort and Cumballa Hill, opposite Petit Sanatorium.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the estate of the late Mr. Merwanji Jehangir Tarachand Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will on SUNDAY the 5th December 1915 at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the premises the undermentioned immoveable property:—

LOT NO. II.

CUMBALLA HILL PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land formerly of the pension and tax Genure (but since redeemed from payment of pension and tax to Government), together with the bungalow and outhouses, etc., standing thereon, situate on the Gowalia Tank Road, (also known as Cumballa Hill Road), without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four thousand one hundred and twenty-eight square yards or thereabouts, and formerly registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7149, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 2946, and Street No. 86, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the said Gowalia Tank Road, on or towards the East by the property of Dhunjibhoy Merwanji Mehta, on or towards the South by the property of Hormusji Bomanji Jijibhoy, and on or towards the West by the passage, leading to the bungalow of Jamsetji Nusserwanji Dady, and which said premises were formerly and are now partly in the occupation of Mr. Pestanji Dinshaw Khan, as tenant, and partly in the occupation of the family of the said Mr. Merwanji Jehangir Tarachand.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Merwanji, Kola and Co., Solicitors, for the Vendors, at No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.
By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the unclaimed articles, such as gold wristlet, gold chain, gold head ornament, rings, gold mohor, false pearls, silver ring and bangles, wearing apparels, sadies, coloured gunjees, yarn, coloured glass, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.).

1 handsome strong nearly new ball bearing rubber-tyred bicycle wheels victoria, by Press, in good order.
1 new American buggy, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 grey Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Waterloo Mansions (Ground Floor), Mayo Road, Fort, opposite the Sailors Home near the Bandstand (where the kit has been removed for sale) very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass porcelain and platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboards and dumbwaiters, table and hall lamps, drawing room sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, cloths and gown presses, teapoys, writing tables, corner cabinets, cane furniture, bentwood chairs, etc., etc., the property of an European gentleman going home.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 2nd December, 1915.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

52, Medows Street.

NOTICE.

The auction sale of the valuable landed property situate at Lower Mahim, Dadar Hansali Tank Road, advertised for sale, THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 2nd December, 1915, by order of Sheth Nathalal Narottumdas and his wife Samitagaori the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Vishvanath Bhano Khedeker the mortgagor, is POST PONED until further notice.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE BEAUTIFUL ARAB HORSE.

On SUNDAY, the 5th December, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at the Stables of Messrs. R. Scott and Co., Gowalia Tank Road, by order of the concerned:—
One beautiful Arab horse, perfectly symetrical of pleasing back colour, quite young, broken to harness, also useful for riding, height 5ft. 1½in., girth 5ft. 7in., length 4ft. 9in.
The horse may be seen at the above place. Private offers will be considered.
GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd December, 1915.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,000
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

15, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, THE 3RD DECEMBER, 1915, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 3rd December, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the bungalow next to the Volunteers' Quarters and opposite the Bombay Gymkhana, Waudby Road, Fort, very valuable and handsome neat made and French polished English-made furniture consisting of dining table, dining chairs, dinner waggons, double meat-safe, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs lined with rich tapestry, teakwood and blackwood arm and armless chairs, easy and rocking chairs, low chairs, single and double mirror door almirahs, teakwood cupboards, clothes hanging and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, solid wood side boards with mirror back, selected artistic cabinets, Chesterfield sofas and chairs by Roberts, Hammond Typewriter, hall side and corner cabinets, marble top centre tables, strong teapoys with rich engravings, writing and dressing tables, reclining sofas tables with electric lights, hat stands, book cases, one partition screen to suit for a room, single and double iron and brass bedsteads, engraved pier tables, sweet-toned cottage piano, phonograph, sewing machine, handsome perambulator, ball lamps, vases, table ornaments, rich pictures in frames, wall brackets, washing table, gent's bicycle by James in working order with Dunlop tyres, ice box with refrigerator, towel horse, cooking utensils, also one handsome and smart Waler Mare, etc., etc.
The property of the Venerable Reverend C. M. Barham (Archdeacon of Bombay).
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of the Right, Title and Interest of the Insolvent in the Lands at Hansot in the District of Ahmedabad.
Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq. the Official Assignee, Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Prabhakar Govind Vaidya, an Insolvent and with the consent of Mrs. Muriel Slater and of the Official Liquidator of the Bombay Banking Co., Ltd. (in liquidation), Messrs. CREWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on Monday the 6th day of December, 1915, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right, title and interest of the said insolvent in the following lands.
Schedule of lands, situate in the village of Hansot, Taluka Daskroi, in the District and Sub-district of Ahmedabad:—
1. Survey and Plot No. 17, as per assessment of 1889, containing 2 acres and 35 goonthas.
2. Survey and Plot No. 44, as per assessment of 1889, containing 3 acres and 16 goonthas.
3. Survey and Plot No. 46, as per assessment of 1889, containing 11 acres and 14 goonthas.
4. Survey and Plot No. 47, as per assessment of 1889, containing 14 acres and 8 goonthas.
5. Survey and Plot No. 48, as per assessment of 1889, containing 6 acres, and 30 goonthas.
6. Survey and Plot No. 49, as per assessment of 1889, containing 13 acres and 19 goonthas.
7. Survey and Plot No. 50, as per assessment of 1889, containing 8 acres and 34 goonthas.
8. Survey and Plot No. 51, as per assessment of 1889, containing 7 acres.
9. Survey and Plot No. 58, as per assessment of 1889, containing 5 acres and 13 goonthas.
10. Survey and Plot No. 59, as per assessment of 1889, containing 5 acres and 24 goonthas.
11. Survey and Plot No. 60, as per assessment of 1889, containing 2 acres and 12 goonthas.
12. Survey and Plot No. 61, as per assessment of 1889, containing 2 acres and 28 goonthas.
13. Survey and Plot No. 62, as per assessment of 1889, containing 3 acres and 2 goonthas.
14. Survey and Plot No. 63, as per assessment of 1889, containing 2 acres and 38 goonthas.
15. Survey and Plot No. 64 as per assessment of 1889, containing 1 acre and 14 goonthas.
For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamieram and Madan, Attorneys for the Official Assignee, Bombay, at their Office, No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO THE PURCHASERS OF SMALL FLATS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, KNOWN AS "HOLDEN HILL" COMPRISING OF NINE SMALL BUNGALOWS, NEAR THE RAILWAY STATION, AT IGATPURI.

Under instructions from the owner concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction in one lot, or separate lots on SUNDAY, the 19th day of December, 1915, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the valuable property known as "Holden Hill," comprising of nine small bungalows, fitted with water supplies and all accommodations and situate near the Railway Station at Igatpuri.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned, at their Office, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd December, 1915.

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AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY,
CHARNI ROAD.

TO-NIGHT

VIA WIRELESS
VIA WIRELESS
VIA WIRELESS

IN 5 REELS. 7,000 feet.

FIRST

PATHE GOLD-ROOSTER PLAY.

A Broadway Success by Winchell Smith and Paul Armstrong
Featuring

GAIL KANE

The most beautiful actress on the American Stage
and

BRUCE McRAE

Who needs no recommendation.

THRILLING RESCUE FROM A YACHT ON THE OPEN SEA.

And some wonderfully clear pictures of the United States Navy and trials of big guns specially lent for this film.

LATEST PATHE GAZETTE
and
A STARLIGHT Comedy. The funniest films in the world.
TIME DAILY:—7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.
Matinees:—On Saturdays & Sundays 5 p.m.
PRICES:—Re. 1, As. 8, 4 & 2.

IS

A series of twelve powerful dramas, each separate and distinct, the first of which is **The Price of Fame** to be shown next week. They paint Life's picture "warts and all" with a masterly stroke that will leave a trail of thought in its wake. Their appeal is strong because they don't hide their issue under a blanket of sentimental evasion. They are new because they're true. Acted by a strong cast headed by

RUTH ROLAND & HENRY KING

Novelized by **Edwin Bliss**, and, backed by the prestige of PATHE, they have a power behind them that is irresistible.

SEE THEM AT IMPERIAL NEXT WEEK.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY

THE MOST CENTRAL THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

HUMPHREY BISHOP

and

LONDON STAR COMPANY

LAST THREE NIGHTS!
LAST THREE NIGHTS!!
LAST THREE NIGHTS!!!
9-30 TO-NIGHT 9-30

CONCERT-REVUE
"WEDGWOOD CLASSICS"

Programme includes:

MISS NORA MOON
will sing
"Christina's Lament" (Humoresque) Dvorak.

MISS SYBIL KEYMER
will play
(a) "Evening Song" Schumann.
(b) "Dance" Brahms-Wilhelmj.

MDLLE. SUZANNE VERNEY
will dance
"Mazurka No. 1" Chopin.

MR. HARRY RUSSON
in his Scena "Lasca" by kind permission of Frank Desprez

MR. STANLEY VILVEN
will sing
"La Matinatta" Leoncavallo.

MR. HUMPHREY BISHOP
will sing
"The Floral Dance" Moss.

WEDGWOOD CLASSICS.

Prices: Rs. 4, 3, 2 & 1.
Box Plan at ROSE & Co.

NEXT SATURDAY
At 6-30 p. m. and
Twice nightly on the following Nights
THE
EXCELSIOR THEATRE
has great pleasure in presenting to their patrons the GREAT BRITISH CINEMA MASTERPIECE,

"THE PRISONER OF ZENDA"

The Famous romance written by
ANTHONY HOPE
Produced by the
LONDON FILM CO.
with HENRY AINLEY,
England's leading Romantic Actor in the dual role of
"RUDOLF RASSENDYL"
AND
"RUDOLF V. OF RURITANIA,"
To be followed by its famous sequel
"RUPERT OF HENTZAU."

No increase in prices despite its great cost to procure.

SKATING RINK
OPEN DAILY.
For practice and learners 8 to 9 morning
LADIES ONLY from 9-30 to 10-30 a. m.
Evening Sessions form 6 to 8.
Night Sessions form 9-30 to 11-30.
CLUB Session Thursday eveuing from 6 to 8
Sundays and Bank Holidays:
Morning Session 9 to 11.
DANCE AND SKATING
On Saturday, 4th December, 1915.
From 9 p. m. to 12-30 a. m.

AMUSEMENTS

OLYMPIA CINEMA

Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.
Tel: 1266 Manager: Leslie H. Roth.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

At 6-30 p. m.

Tuesday, Dec. 7th	BOX CLASS PRIZE	Rs.	200
Wednesday, Dec. 8th	1st CLASS PRIZE	,,	150
Thursday, Dec. 9th	2nd CLASS PRIZE	,,	100
Friday, Dec. 10th	3rd CLASS PRIZE	,,	50

DON'T FORGET!! NEXT SAT. 4th inst.

"CABERIA"

(Length 13,500 Feet.)
COMPLETE IN TWO WEEKLY INSTALMENTS.
THE GREATEST OF ALL SPECTACULAR DRAMAS.

PRICES AS USUAL
NO ADVANCE AT "OLYMPIA"
3 SHOWS DAILY
7 p. m., 8-45 p. m. and 10-30 p. m.
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY MATINEE 5-15 p. m.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

General Manager .. .. James McGrath.

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 P. M. TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 P.M.

THE MADAME MARION KEMP CONCERT COMPANY.

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY PERFORMANCE.
MADAME MARION KEMP (Mus. Bac.)
will sing by special request
"My heart is weary" (Goring Thomas) and "Melisandle in the Wood".
Mr. FRANCIS HALLS
will sing
"The Bandolero".
Mr. HAROLD PROCTOR
will play a Sonato for Piano and Violin with
Miss IVY WIGMORE, A. R. C. M.,
who will also play
"Tambourine Chinois" (Kreisler.)
Reduced prices Rs. 3, 2, 1. and 8 Annas.

BY SPECIAL DESIRE FOR A FEW PERFORMANCES ONLY.
10 p. m. 10 p. m.
THE GREAT CLASSICAL TRAGEDY

"ANTONY and CLEOPATRA"

based on Shakespeare's Spectacular Masterpiece.
Great scenes of Oriental splendour and Roman military triumphs.
Produced by the CINES COY of Rome of "QUO VADIS" fame.

WONDER PORT.

THE TRANSFORMATION OF ARCHANGEL

(By yesterday's Mail.)

"There has probably never been a more noteworthy expansion in the trade of any particular port in such a short time than has occurred at Archangel during the last year (says the American Commercial Attaché at Petrograd in a report to his Government).

"From a comparatively unimportant port about a year ago, dependent chiefly upon its sawmills and fishing fleet for prosperity, it has suddenly become one of the most important ports in the world, rivalling even New York in the number and tonnage of ships arriving and departing between about May 1, and the close of ice free navigation.

"At the time of my visit in August about 120 large steamers were in port, and about 300 had arrived since May. An immense number of boats and barges are also engaged in river and canal navigation, many of them carrying as much as 2,000 tons each; these have been diverted largely from the lower Volga River traffic.

"Larger preparations than ever are being planned to meet the traffic for next spring, and it is hoped that the facilities may then be sufficient to take care, with reasonable promptness, of the enormous business that has developed.

SIXTY MILES OF FRONTAGE.

"If Archangel were free from ice during the winter it would be one of the finest ports in the world, since it has sixty to seventy miles of river frontage available for ships drawing up to 23ft. Moreover, through the magnificent system of inland waterways with which the Dwina River is connected, it is possible to ship freight from Archangel by water to nearly all the principal towns of Russia. During the spring especially, when there is high water in the rivers and canals, there would seem to be no reason why nearly all the immense amount of freight arriving could not be distributed through these interior waterways.

"Archangel has become one of the most important wheat-exporting ports of the world; apparently much of the wheat formerly exported from Black Sea or Baltic ports is now shipped from here. In August it was said that about 1,000,000 poods (18,000 short tons) was lying in port, while 15,000,000 or 20,000,000 poods (270,000 to 360,000 short tons) had been shipped since May."

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still		Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still
	Dec	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Dec.	h.	m.	ft. in
WED	1	m 5	32	25	10	1			
		6	45a	24	7		0	39a	19 1
THUR	2	m 6	31	25	11	2	m 0	24	20 9
		7	55a	25	8		1	27a	17 11
FRI.	3	m 7	29	26	2	3	m 1	40	20 7
		8	53a	27	0		2	11a	16 8
SAT.	4	m 8	25	26	7	4	m 2	40	20 2
		9	46a	28	3		3	54a	15 6
SUN	5	m 9	19	27	0	5	m		19 9
		10	35a	29	5		3	38a	14 5
MON	6	m 10	12	27	4	6	m 4	27	19 3
		11	22a	30	3		4	23a	13 9
TU	7	m 11	4	27	7	7	m 5	18	18 15
							5	9a	13 0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Dec.		Sunrise		Sunset
,,	1 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 55m.	,,	6h. 0m.
,,	2 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 55m.	,,	6h. 0m.
,,	3 (Friday)	,, 6h. 56m.	,,	6h. 0m.
,,	4 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 57m.	,,	6h. 0m.
,,	5 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 57m.	,,	6h. 0m.
,,	6 (Monday)	,, 6h. 58m.	,,	6h. 1m.
,,	7 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 59m.	,,	6h. 1m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

Full Moon	1915 November 21st,	11h	6-4 p.m.
Last Quarter	,, ,, 30th.	3h	40-5 a.m.
New Moon	December 6th.	11h	33-7 p.m.
First Quarter	,, 13th.	5h	8-4 p.m.

S.S. CITY OF PARIS.

The Ellerman Line S. S. City of Paris, Commander R. S. Miller, will sail from No. 4 Alexandra Dock to-day with the following passengers. The medical inspection of passengers by the Port Health Officer will take place at No. 4 Shed Alexandra Dock at 3 p.m. All baggage should be in the shed by 2 p.m.:—

To Marseilles:—Miss Schofield.

To London Via Marseilles:—Mr. and Mrs. A. H. S. Aston child and nurse, Miss Brownigg, Mr. C. V. Harris, Rev. Canon R. S. and Mrs. Heywood, Miss F. M. Knight, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. McLeod and infant, Mrs. M. J. Smyth, Miss Stuart, Miss Ward.

To Liverpool:—Mr. F. A. Blackburn, Mr. J. T. Bennett, Miss M. H. Dugdale, Mrs. H. Martyn-Newton and 5 children, Mr. A. Pires, Mr. Thomas, Miss Weldon.

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strengthens broken down tissues. A 7

RAINFALL IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 1.

Except for a few light falls of rain in southeast Madras, the weather has been dry. Conditions are slightly disturbed in the neighbourhood of the Andamans.

Fresh disturbance appeared in Persia.

Forecast:—No great change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 1st December 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature continues in defect in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is generally in excess; night temperature is also above normal in Gujarat and at Dwarka and Veraval.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally in defect. Night temperature is in excess at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

General Remarks.—A few showers have occurred in south-east Madras; elsewhere weather has been dry.

A few showers may occur in the extreme south.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of December 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall past 24 hours	Rainfall To 8 A.M. on 1st June to Date	Rainfall Departure 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	81	0	..	..
Do. (30th)	..	..	..	..	..	—1.56
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	—0.36
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	—0.36
Do. (30th)	81.3	71.3	78	0	..	—0.35
PUNJAB—						
Multan	79.9	47.6	67	..	..	—0.08
Rawalpindi	72.2	33.5	62	..	0.	—0.24
Lahore	76.0	41.3	90	..	0	—0.07
Hissar	79.6	44.4	60	..	0	..
Ambala	77.7	44.1	67	..	0	—0.25
Delhi	77.2	51.3	49	..	0	—0.10
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	79.4	50.1	45	..	0	—0.07
Mainpuri	79.5	47.3	61	..	0	—0.15
Jhansi	81.5	49.3	50	..	0.01	—0.10
Cawnpore	76.2	50.9	73	..	0	—0.30
Allahabad	76.6	49.9	70	..	0	—0.31
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	80.1	44.4	70	..	0	—0.09
Karachi	86.3	63.9	39	..	0	—0.05
Ajmer	81.8	48 4	49	..	0	—0.16
Jaipur	83.8	50.1	45	..	0	—0.15
Kotah	85.0	55.4	47	..	0	—0.02
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Bhuj	88.4	54.0	36	..	0	—0.10
Dwarka	89.3	70.0	56	..	0	0
Veraval	86.3	71.8	23	..	0	—0.28
Rajkot	91.6	54.3	27	..	0	—0.23
Bhavnagar Para	91.6	59.4	30	..	0	—0.19
Surat	93.5	65.3	61	..	0	—0.12
Ahmedabad	94.3	64.0	26	..	0	—0 15
Deesa	92.7	60.0	33	..	0	—0.12
Neemuch	83.9	51.0	50	..	0	—0.15
Indore	85.5	52.2	56	..	0.11	—0.20
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	77.7	45.3	77	..	0.05	—0.38
Saugor	79.8	53.2	44	..	0.09	—0.31
Hoshangabad	83.1	50.8	58	..	0	—0.43
Khandwa	88.4	53.0	52	..	0	—0.39
Akola	87.5	52.7	57	..	0.46	—0.03
Amraoti	85.0	59.8	52	..	0	—0.51
Nagpur	83.7	53.9	53	..	0	—0.68
Chanda	82.3	51.6	78	..	0.62	—0.15
Raipur	79.7	54.1	67	..	0.33	—0.09
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86 9	76.0	66	..	0.02	—0.36
Ratnagiri	93.3	69.9	28	..	0.51	0.35
Mormugao	86 2	69.7	62	..	0.94	—0.02
Karwar	89.9	65.8	63	..	1.07	—0.60
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	89.3	57.7	54	..	0.15	—0.26
Ahmednagar	85 1	53.5	59	..	0.70	0.20
Poona	85.2	56.5	61	..	0.33	—0.50
Sholapur	86.3	55.6	46	..	0.89	0
Bijapur	83.2	52.3	46	..	0.39	—0.50
Belgaum	83.2	61.7	37	..	0.94	—0.54
Aurangabad	84.3	55.8	46	..	0.64	0.17
Nizamabad (Undur.)	83.4	54.6	68	..	0.78	0.15
Hyderabad	83.8	54.4	77	..	0.79	—0.10
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	88.9	70.4	69	..	8.15	5.33
Calicut	86.8	76 1	86	..	13 02	8.19
Cochin	89 2	72.5	73	..	8.20	1.51
Colombo	88.7	72.7	94	0.02	26.04	13.55
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	83.3	65.2	91	..	20.73	15.64
Bellary	83 8	60.7	51	..	7.27	5.29
Cuddapah	86.9	67 5	83	..	9.32	5.99
Madras	84.9	69 9	61	0.02	20.79	7.70
Bangalore	80 7	61.6	80	..	3.31	0.46
Coimbatore	84 4	68 0	80	..	6.09	2 84
Trichinopoly	86.7	73 0	71	..	9.86	4.85
Negapatam	83.8	73 9	82	0.64	13.94	—1.95

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 30th November, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.953	inches.
Temperature of Air	81.3	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.1	,,
Dew Point	72.6	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.754	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.2	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	86.9	,,
Minimum do. do.	77.5	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	E.WNW.N.	
Movement of Wind do. do.	124	Miles.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in **order that vessels in the Bombay** Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time the 1st December 1915 was 30.086 inches.

For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 30.			
Salsette		Armitage	London.
Dec. 1.			
Kumakura Maru		Higo	Kobe.
Maru		Jhensén	Bangkok.
Scindia		Erskine	Liverpool.
Singaporian		Saunderson	Singapore.
Roath		Hitchnan	Cardiff.
Oolobaria		Armour	Rangoon.

The following steamers entered the Docks for loading on Wednesday.

Steamer	Java Maru	for	Kobe.
,,	Salsette	for	Aden.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain A. B. Armitage, arrived here on Tuesday evening from London, which port she left on the 6th ultimo, with the English mails, a general cargo and about 225 passengers.

S. S. Kumakura Maru:—The steamer Kumakura Maru, 3,698 tons, Captain K. Higo, arrived here yesterday from Kobe, which port she left on the 12th ultimo, with a general cargo and two saloon passengers.

S. S. Maur:—The steamer Maur, 649 tons, Captain J. Jhensen, arrived here yesterday from Bangkok, which port she left on the 13th ultimo, with a cargo of timber on board.

S. S. Scindia:—The steamer Scindia, 3,253 tons, Captain R. Erskine, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, having left that port on the 3rd ultimo, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Singaporian:—The steamer Singaporian 830 tons, Captain R. Saunderson, arrived here yesterday from Singapore, with a cargo of timber on board.

S. S. Roath:—The steamer Roath, 2,807 tons, Captain H. F. Hitchnan, arrived here yesterday from Cardiff, which port she left on the 14th October in ballast.

S. S. Oolobaria:—The steamer Oolobaria, 3,436 tons, Captain J. F. Armour, arrived here yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

Wednesday, 1st December, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A. Inaho Maru	Wakayawa	O. S. Kaisha
B. Zavani	Weeks	H. S. Shoostry & Co
D. & E. Abella	Davies	W. & A. G. & Co.
H Sardar	Ookerji	Persian S. N. Co
F. Skerries	Angus	Dnanji & Sons.

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahaduri		B. S. N. Co
Courland		B. S. N. Co
Indravati		B. S. N. Co
Kaveri		B. S. N. Co
Ponani		B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Rajput	Thomson	T. M. & Co.
2 Elgin	Potts	M. M. & Co
3 Rosalie	Coueh	W. & A. G & Co
5 Kowelt	Wilson	T. M. & Co
7 Java Maru	Fuchigami	O. S. Kaisha
9 Dido	Wilkinson	J. Finlay & Co
10 & 11 Dara	Hatfield	T. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Novara	Hetherington	P. & O. Co
3 City of Paris	Miller	K. N. & Co
4 Salsette	Armitage	P. & O. S. N. & Co
5 Canara	Rose	M. M. & Co
6 Oolobaria	Armour	M. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Cigale	Jouanis	T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Barpeta	Morgan	M. M. & Co
City of New Castle	Abram	W. & A. G. & Co
Begum		T. M. & Co
Havildar	Park	T. M. & Co
Jeddah	Loftus	T. M. & Co
Kumakura Maru	Higo	N. Y. Kaisha.
Khosrou	Courtenay	T. M. & Co.
Singaporian	Saunderson	S. Tyabji & Sons.
Maru	Jhensen	F. F. Campbell & Co
Nurain	Thomson	T. M. & Co
Queda	Nellson	M. M. & Co
Rahmani	Wheeler	T. M. & Co
Roath	Hitchman	J. Mackintosh & Co
Risaldar	Oakeshott	T. M. & Co
Salma	Ramasen	F. F. C. & Co
Sildra	Bryn	The Bombay Co
Scindia	Erskine	W. & A. G. & Co

EXPORTS.

Dec. 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Paris (s) 2,200 cwts. rape seed, Ralli Brothers; 375 cwts. myrabolams, D. Veljee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Paris (s) 50 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,490 cwts. mussoor, Ralli Brothers.

Skerries (s) 50 bales cotton fly, K. Visram and Co.

Dara (s) 4,000 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Dara (s) 300 bales cotton, Bombay Co.; 300 bales cotton, K. Visram and Co.

FOR HULL.

Rosalie (s) 2,000 cwts. cotton seed, S. Cooverji and Co.

Abelia (s) 1,411 cwts. cotton seed, S. Cooverji and Co.

Roath (s) 16,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers; 1,143 cwts. cotton seed, S. Cooverji and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Fenay Bridge (s) 272 cwts. cashewnuts, R. Jiwandas and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Novara (s) 1,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Novara (s) 228 bales cotton, W. H. Brady and Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Rajput from Java ports Agents, T. Morrison & Co.—32,127 bags sugar, 4,637 bags mollasses.

S. S. Canara from London Agents, M. M. & Co.—110 tons 4 cases chalk, 600 casks cement, 1 case borax, 1 case ether sulphuric, 1 cask nitrate of soda, 2 cases poash iodide, 10 cases phosphate, 1 case salamoniac, 4 cases peronide of hydrozin, 4 cases soda bicarbonate, 1 case glycerine, 2 cases sugar of milk, 125 cases mineral waters, 8 cases boracic acid 6 cases hydrochloric acid, 3 cases sulphuric acid, 4 cases ether, 2 cases nitric acid, 11 cases magnesium carbonate, 4 cases potash acetats, 4 cases potash citras, 5 cases Epsom salt, 1 case glauber salts, 2 cases ammonia, 4 cases car ammonia, 2 cases soda crystals, 1 case carbonic acid, 3 cases magnesia, 2 cases cetric acid, 1 case gelatine, 2 cases scrubbs ammonia, 11 case encalyptus oil, 4 cases bathing fluid, 3 crates 2 packages syrup of figs, 3 cases syrup, 2 cases gas mantles, 12 cases salt, 6 cases spirits, 2 cases vaseline, 1 case plaster, 2 cases virol, 5 cases gloy, 1 case coffee essence, 4 cases clocks, 100 drums saponified cresol, 1 box argyrol, 100 drums disinfectant fluid, 3 cases boots and shoes, 38 barrels 163 cases emulsion, 19 cases motor car, 2 cases musical instruments, 4 cases Bengers food, 95 cases beer, 15 packages corn flour, 1 case barley flour, 3 cases sweet oil, 1 case tartaric acid, 3 cases brandy, 75 cases whisky, 348 cases wine, 10 drums saponified crasol, 150 bags loaf sugar 50 cases chicory, 166 casks safety fuses, 4 cases fogsignals, 3 cases rhino horns, 3 cases cycle parts, 45 cases angostura bitters, 8 cases perfumed spirits, 22 casks crucibles, 168 casks 41 packages tallow, 422 cases 18 packages medicine, 2 cases mustard, 6 cases starch, 1 case orange oil, 4 bales leather belting, 14 cases essences, 5 cases lemon oil, 86 cases 34 drums varnish, 9 cases 18 bales paper, 25 drums turpentine, 23 cases 270 drums 936 kegs paint, 15 rolls 855 pig lead, 68 cases 6 casks vinegar, 113 cases soap, 73 cases confectionary, 6 cases colour, 40 kegs white lead, 394 cases 230 boxes nails, 4 cases salad oil, 30 cases codliver oil, 160 cases gin, 44 cases tobacco, 459 barrels 1 cask grease, 1 bundle canes, 80 cases hams, 61 cases bacon, 49 cases cheese, 375 cases biscuits, 3 cases cottons, 637 cases "O" stores, 1 case Indian rubber, 7 cases olive oil, 13 cases essential oil, 50 cases fruit salt, 3 bales cotton wool, 8 cases virol, 1,157 cases condensed milk, 26 cases malted milk, 5 cases cigarettes, cases blacking, 2 cases enamelware, 1 case dental cream, 1 barrel lubricating oil, 8 cases fruit extract, 3 cases bottles, 99 cases photo materials, 1 case chinaware, 1 case cosmetique 2 cases perfumery, 1 case petrol jelly, 151 cases provisions.

COMMERCIAL.

THE TAX ON PROFITS.

It is perhaps inevitable, says the "Economist" but it is certainly unfortunate, that discussion of the excess profits tax in the House of Commons tends to fall into the hands of experts who approach and argue the matter from the standpoint each of his own particular trade. It is inevitable because business men, even those of broad views, look at general problems through the medium of their own experience, and see the difficulties and hardships of their special business in a different perspective from all others. But it is unfortunate because a debate carried on along these lines, and much abbreviated in the Press reports, may give a false impression of being sectional and non-patriotic. So novel a tax leads surely to hard cases, and it is not unreasonable that they should be stated in the light of day; but let us always remember the crisis at which we stand, the Allies' urgent need for vast sums of money, and let us avoid even the appearance of preferring private fortune to national welfare. The vision of a nation not merely submitting cheerfully to taxation, but asking for a heavier burden to be laid on it would at once encourage our Allies, and prove to the enemy our unfailing power and determination to carry the war to a satisfactory conclusion.

It is in this spirit, we think, that the war profits tax should be dictated, and by this spirit that it should be tested. In last week's debate in the House of Commons some of the speakers scarcely approached the matter from the proper elevation, or showed that they had realised the true gravity of our position, and an unfortunate impression might be created by the fact that they mostly pleaded for the business in which they themselves were interested. The case for shipping was argued by Mr. Houston, himself a shipowner; for marine insurance companies by Mr. Handel Booth, himself chairman of a marine company; for marine underwriters by Sir Edward Beauchamp, himself an underwriter. We do not for a moment impute interested motives to these speakers, and some of them—notably Sir Edward Beauchamp—gladly accepted the principle, which, however applied, must impose new burdens on underwriters; but remembering that human nature makes us see our own burdens in a different light from our neighbours' we venture to criticise some of the arguments advanced in this debate.

Mr. Houston, who took shipping, had a difficult case to argue, for if there is one man in the country who has done well out of the war, and has the Government to thank not only for his increased profits, but for the existence of his business, it is the shipowner. His profits have been, and still are, fabulous; his property is at famine prices; the freights he is earning from one of the essentail factors in the high prices of commodities, and to what does he owe it all, but to the British Government and the British Navy. The mercantile marine, it is true, has given good service to the State, but that does not alter the outstanding fact that British shipowners have made enormous profits out of the nation's needs, have had their insurance guaranteed by the State, their trade routes kept open, and their chief competitors swept from the sea and ruined by the British Navy. No business has done better out of the war, and none has more reason to thank the State. If ever there were a legitimate case for war profits taxation surely it is here. "No," says Mr. Houston, "the tax will encourage neutrals and drive capital abroad." What encourage the trade of neutrals is not taxation, but expenditure. A nation cannot spend £5,000,000 a day and take less than £1,000,000 a day in taxes without helping neutral competitors and the more we spend the greater will be their advantage. The only way of reducing their profits is by exercising the most rigid possible economy and the best way of enforcing economy is taxation. Immunity from taxation encourages extravagance, and least of all should immunity be granted to men who have had such good fortune as British shipowners. Manufacturers, whose whole works have been commandeered, whose normal business is gone, and whose connection has been captured by neutrals, might have some plea for immunity, but it cannot but create a bad impression that men who have made gigantic sums from a war which has permanently crippled their chief competitors, who will be able after the war to rebuild their fleets out of two or three years' war profits, and who have the Navy to thank for their very existence should grudge half their excess profits to the State. The plea that capital is being driven abroad cannot be taken seriously. Investment abroad, if not extinguished, is reduced to a minimum, and no shipowner could be traitor enough to send capital out of the country merely in order to dodge taxes levied to beat the Germans.

The case for marine insurance companies was put more deftly by Mr. Handel Booth but even in his argument there were some curious flaws and contradictions. Underwriters and companies, he said took up war insurance and ran big risks from patriotic motives. Tax their excess profits and they will give it up from motives of self-interest. We cannot reconcile these two statements, and would suggest as a truer view that they started war insurance because they thought it would pay, and will continue it so long as it pays, whether they are specially taxed or not. But, argued Mr. Booth, companies and underwriters are in a peculiar position, because they have had to face Government competition, and could not raise their rates above the level fixed by the War Risks Office. In a sense that is correct but in a much truer sense the War Risks Office has been of enormous advantage to underwriters, and their best friend throughout the war. It has steadied the market and supplied an outlet for bad business. When the prospect has been doubtful the Government has kept the business warm for underwriters, allowing them to drop out when they liked and come back when they liked. It has relieved the market of hull insurances that it could not have accepted, and unless the hulls had been covered, steamers could not have sailed, and there would have been no cargo premiums for individual underwriters. Government competition has been the salvation of marine insurance in this war, and the wise lead given to the market by the War Risks Office lays not only the trading public but underwriters themselves under a great debt of gratitude. That underwriters' risks have been great is true, but they have carried them under most favourable conditions, they have accepted them with open eyes, and out of them they have made enormous profits.

Speaking for Lloyd's underwriters, Sir Edward Beauchamp accepted the principle of the tax, but asked for one modification. The tax, in his view, should be levied not on the actual excess of profits, but on the excess over the normal percentage, so that an underwriter who normally retains 15 per cent. of his premium income as profit should pay on the excess of 15 per cent. of his war premiums. If normally he has a 15 per cent. profit and now has 25 per cent., he should pay on 10 per cent. In considering this suggestion we must remember that the great feature of war risks is higher premiums, and that the average cargo premium income of marine underwriters is probably at least five times as large now as in times of peace. Thus an underwriter with a peace premium income of £20,000 may easily have a war premium income of £100,000. If in each case 15 per cent. is retained as profit, the peace *net* income would be £3,000 and the war *net* income £15,000, and on Sir Edward Beauchamp's suggestion the whole of this would be exempt from special taxation. In other words, the underwriter would increase his profits fivefold and yet pay no excess taxation. Thus:—

	Peace. £	War. £	Increase. £
Premium income	20,000	100,000	80,000
Losses, &c.	17,000	85,000	68,000
Net profit	3,000	15,000	12,000

It seems to us impossible to argue that this very large increase in profits should escape war taxation merely because the percentage has remained unchanged, and we cannot think that the Treasury will make so great a sacrifice of revenue, and admit a principle which might as justly be applied to a manufacturer's turnover as to an underwriter's premium income.

The later stages of the debate which took place this week scarcely produced any new arguments, and it is to be hoped that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will stand firm and refuse all concessions except in cases of real hardship and injustice.

THE VALUE OF MAGNESIA TO DYSPEPTICS.

ITS ACTION EXPLAINED.

"Of inestimable value in all forms of stomach trouble," recently remarked an eminent specialist when asked his opinion upon the ever-increasing use of magnesia in cases of indigestion, dyspepsia, heartburn, flatulence, wind etc., but, of course, it must be pure *bisurated* magnesia; this is the form invariably prescribed by physicians who recognise that in many cases serious harm might result from the use of other forms, such as the acetates, citrates or sulphates of magnesia. Most chemists now stock pure *bisurated* magnesia in powder and tablet form, and I would advise sufferers from any form of stomach trouble to take half-a-teaspoonful of the powder or two compressed tablets in a little water immediately after each meal. This will instantly neutralise the excessive acid in the stomach and prevent fermentation of the food, thus ensuring normal digestion and freedom from discomfort and pain.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Nov. 30th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..		8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		500
" " Sales of East Indian ..		..
" " Imports		22,000
Mid. Americans		7.45—10
Egyptian F. G. F.		9.65—10
New York 11 a. m. (As known at Liverpool at closing) time..	Jan.	12.30+1
	Mar.	12.60+2
New York Official noon call	Jan.	12.27—2
	Mar.	12.57—2
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	Jan.	12.20—2
	Mar.	12.51—1

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 30th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	Decline on previous close
Nov.	7.27	6
Nov.-Dec.	7.25	3
Dec.-Jan.	7.27	All even
Jan.-Feb.	7.26	1
Feb.-March	7.24	1
March-April	7.22	2
April-May	7.21	1
May-June	7.19	2
June-July	7.16	3
July-Aug.	7.13	3
Aug.-Sept.	6.99	3
Sept.-Oct.	6.87	3
Oct.-Nov.	6.83	3

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 30th

M. G. Bengal Good ..	..5.05	
" " Fully Good ..	..5.20	
" " Fine ..	..5 35	
M. G. No. 1 Oomra Good ..	..5 50	
" " Fine ..	..5 80	
" Broach Good ..	..6.50	— 5
" " Fully Good ..	..6 65	
" " Fine ..	..6.80	
" Scinde Good ..	..5 00	
" " Fully Good ..	..5 15	
" " Fine	..5.30	

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

Liverpool, Nov. 30th.

Cloth is quiet: Business at a standstill.
Yarns.—Quiet unchanged.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 30th.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	38,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	..
" " to Continent ..	14,000
Futures at New York January ..	12.30—1
Futures at New York March ..	12.60—1
Spot Cotton at New York ..	12.40—16
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	12.00 unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans January	12.21—2
Futures at New Orleans March ..	12.50—1
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)..	7¾
Demand Bills	4.71.00
Silver Commercial Bars . ..	56⅜

MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov. 30th.

Bar Silver Spot.. .. .. 27 3/16unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Mint and India bought.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. .. 5½
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. .. 5½
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months .. 5⅝
" " " " 6 " .. 5⅝
Interest day to day loans 4⅛
" 7 day market loans 4⅜
(Unchanged.)
The sum of £100,000 has been earmarked.

London Nov. 30th

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Dec. 19/10½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Dec. 20
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Dec. 21/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Dec. 21/7½
Calcutta Linseed Dec.-Jan. Sellers. .. 67/3

EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 30th.

On London at Paris ..... Francs 27.54

MONEY MARKET.

London Nov. 30th.

Consols. 2½ % 58½
Rupee Paper 3½% .. .. 55½ unchgd.
Indian Stock Sterling Loan 3½% 80⅜ unchgd.
Government Securities 3% .. 69¼ unchgd.

WAR LOANS.

London, Nov. 30th.

3½ % 1925—1928 .. .. £89⅜ unchgd.
4½ % 1925—1945 .. .. £973/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Nov. 30th.

WHEAT.
There are no sellers for Indian Wheat.
SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.
Rates are nominal.
AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.
South Australian. Victorian. New South Wales. } January sellers 61
BARLEY.
Karachi Barley Buyers. 46
SEEDS.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Pure basis. Nov.-Dec. Sellers 66
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Sellers 60
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec. Sellers 68/6
Toria Rapeseed.—Dec.-Jan. New Terms Buyers. 61/6
LINSEED.
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Nov. Dec sellers. 62/9
COTTONSEED.
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton.) Dec.-Jan. Hull Sellers £10/2/6
METALS.
English best Selected Copper £98 unchanged
Standard Copper G M.B. £79½
Copper Braziers £111
Yellow Metal 12½
Hard Spelter nominal, 65
Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool 18.9
Iron Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge G O B. 4 % F O B. Liverpool £23,10.0
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie £4.6.3
(unchanged.)
FREIGHT.
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.
RUBBER.
Para Rubber Nov.-Dec. buyers 2/10½
Ceylon Rubber December 3/1½ to 3/1¾

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 1.

The market to-day has ruled very quiet, but rates were steady until Colaba opened, when prices declined Rs. 2-3.

Very little business has been reported in contracts and ready cotton is only in moderate demand.

We quote:—
F. G. Bengal January, 224½.
Fine Khamgaon-Akola, January, 251.
Good Broach, April, 286.

MESSRS PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths	Fine	F.G	Good.	Delivery
M.G. Broach	..	..	289	Apr. 1916
M.G. Bengals	234/5	226/7	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Bengals	233	..	..	Dec 1915
M.G. Sind Punjab ..	227	..	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Khandesh ..	236/7	..	..	"
M.G. Matibia	..	..	..	"
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat	275	..	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Nagpore	271	..	..	"
M.G. Akola, Khgm. ..	254	..	..	"
M.G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	"
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	..	..	..	..
M.G. Oomrawatee ..	..	..	..	..
H.G. Westerns ..	..	..	..	..
H.G. Bhangalkote ..	..	..	..	..
H.G. Bijapore ..	..	..	..	..

COTTON.

TOTAL RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Growths.	1915-6	1914-5	Difference
Khandesh ..	29,492	613 pl.	28,879
Central India ..	14,627	487 pl.	14,140
Barsi & Nagar ..	24,389	384 pl.	24,005
Berar ..	39,807	7,299 pl.	32,508
Central Provinces	8,226	3,594 pl.	4,632
Compta & Dharwar	38,446		
North-Westerns.	24,043	10,735 pl.	63,675
Coconanada.	4,669		
Tinnevelly and Cambodia.	9,252		
Dhollera.. ..	31,756	4,583 pl.	27,173
Broach	2,921	25 pl.	2,869
Rajputana ..	19,044	.... pl.	19,044
N. W. Prov. ..	135,977	24,608 pl.	155,329
Sind-Punjab. ..	43,960		
Persian ..	332	21 pl	311
American ..	....	.... —	....
Egyptian ..	171	196 —	25
Other Sorts ..	1,899	788 pl.	1,111
Total ..	427,011	53,333 pl.	373,678

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, December, 1st 1915. 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	228	220	..	Ready N. C.
Bengals (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	..
	246	235	225	..	Ready N. C.
	247	234	225	..	Jan.'16.
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	228	220	..	Ready N. C.
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	228	220	..	Jan.'16.
	..	237	227	..	Ready N. C.
	..	235	223	..	Jan.'16.
Oomra (M G.) (Fair-Staple)	..	251	243	..	Ready N. C.
	..	..	..	..	..
Akola-Khgm.	..	253	245	..	Ready N. C.
Eraranja (M.G.)	..	252	244	..	Jan.'16.
Oomrawatee descriptions(M.G.)	..	256	248	..	Ready N. C.
	..	255	247	..	Jan.'16.
Dhamangaum	..	260	252	..	Ready N. C.
Poolgaum(M.G	..	260	252	..	Jan.'16.
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	264	256	..	Ready N. C.
	..	256	..	..	Jan.'16.
Nagpore	..	268	260	..	Ready N. C.
Kampti(M.G.)	..	268	260	..	Jan.'16.
Wardha H'ghat. (M.G.)	..	272	264	..	Ready N. C.
	..	272	264	..	Jan.'16.
Broach (M. G.)	..	295	..	288	Ap.'16.
	..	297	..	..	Feb.-March
Mathia (M.G.)	..	231	219	..	Jan. 16.
	..	..	..	..	..
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	241	Ready O. C.
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	254	Ready O. C.
	..	..	..	..	..
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	248	Ready O. C.
Coconanada.	..	..	..	243	Ready O. C.
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	258	Ready O. C.
	..	..	..	..	..

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Jaitha Terms," i.e.' inclusive of 8 annas per bale of Muccadam allowance.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 30th November, 1915:—

Cotton	14,248 Bales
Wheat	19,433 cwts,
Linseed	3,483 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed...	2,174 "
Ginjellyseed	4,303 "
Poppyseed	29 "
Groundnuts	1,195 "
Castorseed	1,319 "
Rice	42,741 "
Myrabollams	1,645 "
Cottonseed	7,028 "
Gram	4,295 "
Joowar	3,193 "
Maize	545 "
Barley	2,925 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Dec. 1st—5-30 p. m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	46 0 0	6 14 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	45 8 0	6 13 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla.	45 0 0	6 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi.	7 3 0	7 9 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 14 0	7 4 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 11 0	8 1 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	8 6 0	8 12 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	8 2 0	8 8 0
Teelseed, White 85-15..	43 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	41 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	40 0 0	....
Teelseed, Black	37 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White ..	7 10 0	8 1 0
Groundnuts	37 0 0	....
Mewraseed	3 14 0	4 4 0

Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat April-May. ..	6	12	6
Linseed May	9	7	6
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	42	0	0
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	41	0	0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	40	0	0

CASTORSEED.

Ready ..... Rs. 7-7 per cwt.
March delivery ..... Rs. 7-4 per cwt.
Cottonseed ... Rs. 20 per candy Bazaar Terms

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready, 1s. 4d.
D. D. Mail, 1s. 4 1-32d.
T. T. Forward, 1s. 4 1-32d. 15th December.
Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months Sight Ready, 1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do. forward, 1s. 4 3-8d. January.
Do. 6 m-s ready, 1s. 4 19-32d.
Francs 3 m-s do., 191 nominal.
60 d-s Hongkong, 143¾.
Do. Shanghai, 195.
60 d-s Yokohama, 155½.

BULLION.

We quote:—
English Bar Gold, Rs. 25-8-0.
Australian do. Rs. 24-15-0.
Bombay do. Rs. 24-8-0.
English Shield Sovereigns, Rs. 15-15-9.
English Dragons, Rs. 15-3-6.
Silver ex-duty Ready, Rs. 68-15-0.

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 1.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened very firm to-day and remained in an excited state throughout the day. Tata Iron and Steel Deferred share kept steady in the morning but received a set back before close.

In Mill shares for December delivery Davids closed at Rs. 510.

Fazulbhai were placed at Rs. 417½ and Rs. 420.

Standards opened at Rs. 1,050 declined to Rs. 1,035 but closed at Rs. 1,045.

Madhavji were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 1,335 to Rs. 1,365.

Centrals improved to Rs. 1,915, Currimbhai were quoted at Rs. 225, Crescent at Rs. 107½ and Indore Malwas at Rs. 235.

Emperor Edwards were placed at Rs. 420.

Bombay Burma Trading shares kept unchanged at Rs. 935.

Tata Hydro Electric Ordinary shares were in demand at Rs. 1,135.

Bank of Bombay shares declined to Rs. 1,550

Central Provinces Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 117.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares changed hands in lots at Rs. 105½. Deferred opened at Rs. 254, improved to Rs. 258, subsequently declined to Rs. 250 but closed at Rs. 252.

Alcock and Ashdown shares were placed at Rs. 393.

Bombay Electric Tramways Ordinary shares moved up to Rs. 223.

Gujarat Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 96.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 84½ (clean pieces.)

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 98.

Don't worry about your constipation Stearns' Kasagra will cure it all right. Pleasant to take, mild in action, sure in results, low in price. D.8

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Do. 6 m-s ready, 1s. 4 19-32d.
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(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 1.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened very firm to-day and remained in an excited state throughout the day. Tata Iron and Steel Deferred share kept steady in the morning but received a set back before close.

In Mill shares for December delivery Davids closed at Rs. 510.

Fazulbhai were placed at Rs. 417½ and Rs. 420.

Standards opened at Rs. 1,050 declined to Rs. 1,035 but closed at Rs. 1,045.

Madhavji were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 1,335 to Rs. 1,365.

Centrals improved to Rs. 1,915, Currimbhai were quoted at Rs. 225, Crescent at Rs. 107½ and Indore Malwas at Rs. 235.

Emperor Edwards were placed at Rs. 420.

Bombay Burma Trading shares kept unchanged at Rs. 935.

Tata Hydro Electric Ordinary shares were in demand at Rs. 1,135.

Bank of Bombay shares declined to Rs. 1,550

Central Provinces Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 117.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares changed hands in lots at Rs. 105½. Deferred opened at Rs. 254, improved to Rs. 258, subsequently declined to Rs. 250 but closed at Rs. 252.

Alcock and Ashdown shares were placed at Rs. 393.

Bombay Electric Tramways Ordinary shares moved up to Rs. 223.

Gujarat Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 96.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 84½ (clean pieces.)

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 98.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

The following is the statement of liabilities and assets of the Central Bank of India, Ld., for the day ended 30th Nov. 1915, as compared with the statement of 30th Nov. 1914.

LIABILITIES.

	30th Nov. 1914 Rs.	30th Nov. 1915. Rs.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 30 lacs. Paid up ..	15,00,000	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,00,000	1,00,000
Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts, &c.	39,81,000	58,48,000
Sundries	78,000	73,000
Total Rs.	56,59,000	75,21,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.	Rs.
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities ..	19,21,000	25,96,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities ..	21,88,000	19,92 000
Local Bills Discounted ..	58,000	2,36,000
Office Furniture & Fittings ..	26,000	26,000
Calls paid on Indian specie Bank shares to be recovered	..	1,29,000
Sundries	52,000	48,000
Cash in hand, at Banks and Investments in Government Paper, Port Trust, Improvement Trust, Municipal Bonds Debentures etc. ..	14,14,000	25,21,000
Total Rs.....	56,59,000	75,21,000

MONARCHICAL MOVEMENT IN CHINA.

REPLY TO POWERS' WARNING.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

According to Reuter's correspondent at Pekin the Chinese reply to the Japanese, British, and Russian Governments was verbally delivered on November 1. It points out that the matter is entirely an internal affair, but as the advice of the three Powers is given in a friendly manner, the Chinese Government gives a full and detailed reply. It says:

"There has been for some time a strong section of the people in favour of a monarchy, and the agitation for this has daily grown stronger. The Chinese Government has always opposed the movement but in view of recent events, if it restored to a forcible suppression thereof, not only would the will of the people be ignored, but there would be considerable danger to peace and good order. Consequently, the Chinese Government had no other course than to promulgate the bill passed by the Lifayuan (Legislative Council), and to organise a convention of citizens' representatives to determine the constitutional question in accordance with the wishes of the people."

The reply quotes Yuan-shi-Kai's message to the Lifayuan of September 6, wherein the President expressed his personal disapproval of the change, and also his mandates stating that any hasty or rash change was undesirable, and admonishing the superintendents of elections carefully to observe the provision of the law.

DESIRE FOR CHANGE.

The reply then sets forth the reasons for the desire for a change, and says:

"The frequent change of the head of the State is fraught with great danger to life and property and also to foreign interests. A general feeling of insecurity has prevailed during the four years since the establishment of the Republic. As a large majority of the people desires and expects a change, and as the question has been referred to the people's representatives, with the political condition unsettled, and trade at a standstill, if, through the dissemination of false rumours untoward events should occur, not only would the Chinese suffer, but foreigners would be alarmed. Therefore, so long as the constitutional question remains unsettled, the element of danger will exist, particularly as at the time of communication it is known that five provinces have already declared for a constitutional monarchy.

"No strong opposition to the movement has been reported from the provinces, nor is there anything to cause anxiety. A small number of rebels have taken refuge in foreign countries and in other localities beyond the reach of the Chinese law, but those have absolutely no power or influence. The Chinese Government appreciates the friendly spirit of the advice and the declaration that there is no intention to interfere with China's internal affairs by the three Powers. Like the Governments of these Powers, the Chinese Government is animated by a desire to maintain peace in the Far East, and the Powers may rest assured that the Chinese Government will spare no efforts to attain this common aim."

In answer to the British Government's question as to whether the Chinese Government was confident that a change in the Government could be carried out without untoward events, the reply says:

"The Chinese Government is at all times, in accordance with international law, responsible for the maintenance of order. The Chinese Government is confident that in carrying out the change there will be no untoward events."

MAJOR'S £ 500 DIVORCE DAMA

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Shakespearian Entertainment in aid of Lord Roberts Memorial Fund, by Pupils of Queen Mary High School, Royal Opera House, 4 p.m.

TUESDAY Dec. 7.

Justices' Election of a Municipal Corporator in place of the late Sir P. M. Mehta ,Corporation Hall, 4 p.m. (B. T.)

SUNDAY, Dec. 5.

P and O. s.s. Arabia with English Mails, due at 8 a.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre 6-30 and 10 p.m. Cinema.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

FLOWER.—On the 1st December at Alexandra House, Bombay, the wife of E. W. Flower, Junior, of a son.

DEATH.

BRITO.—At Macina Hospital, Bombay, on 1st December, 1915, Frederick H. de Brito, late Commissioner for taking Affidavits, High Court, Bombay. Age 70 years. Deeply mourned by his children.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut-Colonel Stanley Reed, A.D.C., Commanding,

December, 2.

Week ending 4th December 1915:—

Embarkation.—The undermentioned troops should furnish one N. C. Officer and 10 men at 10-30 a.m. Alexandra Docks for embarkation duties:—

To-day December 2nd. "A" and "C" Troops.
To-day December 3rd "B" and "D" Troops.

LEAVE.

The undernamed members are granted leave of absence.—

No. 492 Corpl. Trumpeter H. R. Harris, "A" Troop from 5th December 1915 to 4th June 1916 Ex. India.

Extension of leave out of Bombay is granted to No. 569 Trooper R. Whitley, "C" Troop, to 15th February 1916.

F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd Lt.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding,

December, 2.

154. Guards.—The following is a detail of Guard Duties during December.—Companies will parade at Headquarters at 6-45 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order with helmets, havresacks and water bottles.

8 days 1st to 8th Dec "J" Coy. 1 N. C. Officer and 8 men per day.
5 days 9th to 13th Dec. "G" Coy. 1 N. C. Officer and 8 men per day.
4 days 14th to 17th Dec. "B" Coy. 1 N. C. Officer and 8 men per day.
4 days 18th to 21st Dec. "C" Coy. 1 N. C. Officer and 8 men per day.
3 days 22nd to 24th Dec. "A" Coy. 1 N. C. Officer and 8 men per day.
2 days 25th to 26th Dec. "E" Coy. 1 N. C. Officer and 8 men per day.
5 days 27th to 31st Dec. "F" Coy. 1 N. C. Officer and 8 men per day.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

COLABA, Dec. 1.

Corps Orders by Captain M. H. Sowerby, B.V.A., Commanding.

1006.—Duties.

Duties for the ensuing week commencing 28th ultimo.

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. Niven W. A.

Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. Stubbs W. H.

1007.—Parades.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Headquarters, Colaba, on Thursday 2nd instant at 7 a.m. for 15pdr. Gun Drill.

All Officers and Sergeants will parade on Saturday 4th instant at 7 a.m. for 7.5 in. B. L. Gun Drill at Colaba North Battery.

1008.—Pay.

There will be a pay parade at Colaba on Thursday 2nd idem after 15 pdr. B. L. Gun Drill.

NO. 4, COMPANY, AHMEDABAD.

1009.—Parades.

The Company will parade as follows:—

Sunday 5th instant at 9-30 a.m. Rifle Exercise.

Sunday 5th instant at 5 p.m. Section Gun Drill.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd-Lieut., B.V.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.

His Excellency the Governor's Band played at the Colaba Hospital on Wednesday 1st December and plays at the Lady Hardinge Hospital on Friday 3rd December.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS V. M. GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play this evening the following programme of music under the direction, of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March.—"L'Entente Cordiale" .....Allier.
Overture.—"Fest" .....Leutner.
Valse.—"Mon Ami" .....Gossner
Selection.—"Faust" .....Gounod.
Serenata.—"Sizlietta" .....Blon.
Selection.—"Les Cloches de Corneville" .....Planguitthe.
Two-Step.—"Get Out and Get Under .....Abraham

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's S. S. Arabia with the outward Mails of the 19th ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m. on Sunday next.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE (HINDU DIVN.)

The Hindu Ambulance Division, as in previous years, has sent a squad of Ambulance Volunteers for first aid service amongst the pilgrims at Alandi during the Ekadeshi Fair.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTICE.

The Telegraph Department notify that bank foreign remittance telegrams will be accepted at quarter rates when the addressee is a member of the Expeditionary Force in Basra and Mesopotamia.

BOMBAY CORPORRATION.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. N. V. Mandlik presiding. The Committee considered item by item the Budget estimates for the year 1916-17, and the revenue side of the Budget was passed without any modification.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

A clean bill of health as regards plague, small-pox and cholera was returned in the city on Tuesday. The total mortality from all other causes was 68, as compared with 54 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 90 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 2,649, out of which 16 proved to be infected.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

At a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha held in Tokyo on the 30th November, a dividend of 15 per cent. per annum was declared for the half-year ended 30th September 1915.

REPORTED THEFT.

A saddler of Bhendibazar named Rahimbhai Nurmahomed, has reported to the Police, the loss of his bundle between 2 and 3-30 p.m. on Tuesday, which he had kept on a wooden bench while he was sleeping. There were gold studs, a diamond ring and gold watch and chain in the bundle, altogether worth about Rs. 931.

MOTOR ACCIDENT AT COLABA.

Mr. Laws of Mereweather Road while motoring with his wife towards the Fort from Upper Colaba at 7-30 p.m. on the night of Tuesday ran his car into an excavation on the road. Both were severely shaken and the car also was damaged. The railway Company had made the excavation, for relaying their line, on the tram track at Colaba, and it is alleged that there were no warning lamps or signs near the pit.

ALL-INDIA TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE.

Preparations for holding this Conference in Christmas week in this city of its birth, are going on apace. A strong and representative Reception Committee has been formed, consisting of members of the Parsi, European, Mahomedan and Hindu Communities. They include members of the Legislative Council. Justices of the Peace, and ladies and gentlemen engaged in the ecclesiastical, legal, medical, literary and mercantile professions, or devoted to philanthrophy.

PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The report of the Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit Parsi General Hospital for September last shows that 68 patients were newly admitted during the month, who with 81 patients remaining over from the preceding month raised the total number treated during September to 149. Of this total 37 were discharged cured, 15 left relieved or of their own accord 6 died, and 91 still remained at the end of the month. Receipts realised during the month amounted to Rs. 3,810-6-0, while the actual working expenses of the hospital came to Rs. 7,351-4-3.

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FATAL ACCIDENT TO A TINDAL.

The Coroner held an inquest at the G. T. Hospital, yesterday morning, on the body of Ali Karimji, a tindal aged about forty. On the 26th November while the deceased was working in No. 3 hold of the S. S. Clan Cameroon, there was an iron beam over the hold which was tied fore and aft. The winch which was lifting a bucket at the time, caught the beam and caused the rope to break and the beam fell on a plank which in turn fell into the hold and struck the deceased on his left thigh. The deceased man was removed to the G. T. Hospital where gangrene developed and he died on Tuesday night.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

SALLE FRANCAISE.

The Salle Francaise has not escaped the effect of the present European War; it is, however, a matter of satisfaction to find that, notwithstanding adverse circumstances, the Salle Francaise has been doing its silent useful work under the guidance of its present secretary M. Levi and M'lle. DaCunha who were entrusted with the management of the Salle when M. L. Peltier left Bombay for France on active service and who have been sparing neither zeal nor exertion to keep the institution going. On Tuesday last, a concert was given in the Thoburn House. With a view to meet the running expenses, a small fee of Re. 1 was fixed. It was largely attended and was a success from both the artistic and financial points of view.

After a short preliminary address by M. Levi, the programme selected for the occasion, was gone through. Mme. Sharp, Mme. Jenkyns, Mme. Smith, Signor Scrinzi, M. Harmer, M. Kassinath kindly took part in it. A feature of the programme was a Hindustani song sung by Master P. Engineer. The concert was brought to a close by the singing of "God save the King" followed by "La Marseillaise."

THE ACTING CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESS BY THE MAZAGON COURT STAFF.

The clerks and staff of the Presidency Magistrate's Court at Mazagaon yesterday presented an address to Rao Bahadur Chunilal, congratulating him on his being appointed to act as the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and expressing their great pleasure at the same. They said that it was matter of pride to them that "for the first time for many years in the annals of the Police Court" the Government were pleased to confer the appointment on an Indian gentleman, and hoped that should an opportunity arise he would be confirmed in his appointment as the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Rao Bahadur Chunilal replied in suitable terms, thanking the staff for the address and for the help he had received from his subordinates during the time he had been at the Mazagaon Police Court.

After *pansupari* and flowers had been distributed a photo of the group was taken.

ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

MR. WAZIR HASAN'S BULLETIN.

Mr. Wazir Hasan, has circulated the following to the members of the Council of the All-India Moslem League:—

It may be remembered that the Council of the All-India Moslem League decided on the 10th November 1915 to hold the Annual Sessions of League in Bombay during the next Christmas week. In pursuance to the said decision and with a view to make arrangements for the meeting of the League, I proceeded to Bombay on the 11th November and stayed there till the 20th instant. I have now the honour to inform you that a strong committee of management has been formed in Bombay to make all the necessary arrangements for the holding of the next Sessions of the League in Bombay.

I herewith enclose a copy of the proceedings of the preliminary meting held at Bombay on the 19th November 1915.

The dates of the meeting of the League have not yet been settled but in view of the fact that the sittings of the Mohammadan Educational Conference at Poona will be held on 27th, 28th, and 29th of December 1915, the dates for the meeting of the League are 30th. and 31st of the same month.

It is hoped that the coming Session of the League at Bombay will be very largely attended. The pressure of accommodation in that city during the Christmas week is, on account of several other meetings taking place during the same period, very hard. The accommodation Committee propose to arrange for three kinds of accommodation.

(1.) Hotels like the Taj and Majestic where rooms will be reserved by the Committee and the charges be defrayed by the guests.

(2.) Hotels like Shahjehan which run on Indian style. Rooms will also be reserved in those hotels and guests will pay their own expenses.

(3.) Other suitable places will be provided by the Committee and the expenses of the guests living therein will be borne by it.

Members of the League and all other Musalmans desirous of joining the Sessions of the League are requested kindly to communicate without delay, as regards the arrangement of their accommdation and the dates of their arrival in Bombay, with any of the following gentlemen:—

(1.) Mr. Sharrif D. Canjee, Chakla Street, Bombay.
(2.) Mr. Omar Subhani, Colaba Reclamation, Bombay.
(3.) Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Bar-at-Law, High Court, Bombay.

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL.

The following passengers arrived in Bombay on Wednesday morning by the P. and O. Mail steamer Salsette:—

Mr H Fisher, Mr H Mitchell, Miss N Oldman, Mr H Beatty, Mr R L Crofton, Mr A J Mainwaring, Mr J G Mc. Narin, Mr C Ogilvie L.C.S., Mr J Almond, Mr E Shaw, Mr T J Y Roseburgh, Mr T T Scott, Rev E M Myler, Mr F B Wylie, Miss I M Angus, Miss A P Wells, Mrs A Moncrieff, Mr O E Lee, Mr A Warren, Mr and Mrs H A James and infant, Mr W A G Shindler, Mr and Mrs E W Copplestone, Col Bearce, Mr J Roe, Mr N Grimaldi, Mr and Mrs F E Rossiter and infant, Mr R B Davison, Mr M J Chapman, Mrs G Woolf, Mrs G A Peterson, Miss N Troup, Miss A N Thompson, Dr and Mrs Howells and child, Mrs W Smart, Mr R L Hewitt, Mr A Frommann, Mrs H Blackburn Mrs. Ashton and 3 children, Miss D Munro, 1 Chief Petty Officer, 10 Ratings, Miss K Joyce, Mr E Cornforth, Mr J Dunn, Mrs Darling, Mr C Store, Mr J Collinge, Mr D Blackburn, Mr E H Blackburn, Mr F A Roscoe, Mr P Dwyer, Miss N Parker, Mr J Barton, Major E P Barlow, Major and Mrs H Barstow, Mrs H Matthews, Mr N Anderson, Mr and Mrs F H Warren and infant, Mrs Strettall, infant and nurse, Mrs Cooke and 2 children, Mr T Eyden, Mr A G Troke, Mr A Wright, Mr I H Hills, Mr A Kemm, ICS, Mr A Wallace, ICS, Mr H L House, Mr O H Falek Ytter, Mrs Keily, Mr A S Currie, Mrs A F Cohen, 2 infants and nurse, Mr S E A Whiteway, Mrs Weller, Mr A T Howlett, Miss M B Poole, Mrs Vopes, Lieutenant-Colonel McDonnell, Miss G M Tynes, Miss Lupton, Lt Whitson, Col. Hill, Mr and Miss J E Needham, Mr S S Brittain, Mr. C Bateman, Mr G W Bain, Miss A Basch, Mr F R Charles, Mr Peacock, Mrs Genmell, Mr Mrs and Miss, G Macandrew, Miss Babbington, Mr. and Mrs L A Harward, Lt L M Peet, Mr A Gray, Mr G Kamoden, Mr Slater, Mr D B Mann, Mr P L Moore, C.S.I, Mr C D Walgate, Mr J Greaves, Mr and Miss W S George, Mr F Hardcastle, Mr J A G Wales Mr M C Trench, Maj W A Justice, Mr H W Carr, H H Maharaja of Cooch Behar, H H Maharaj Prelina Monder, Mrs Spindler, Mr. J Y Pearson Miss C Warren, Mrs A W Watney, Miss N S Crew, Mrs H K Turner, Mr D Doeg, Servant, Cooch Behar, Mr H A H Payne, Miss E Macdonald, Mr and Miss R M Thomason, Mr R M Thomason, Mrs H Evans and infant, Miss N Forbes, Mr Lefroy, Mr F Macrae, Mr E Keith, Mrs MacLead, Mr K W Edge, Lt. Nethersole, Lt. Fenwick, Lt.-Col. and Mrs Lukin, Mr J Whyte, Mr J M Graham, Mr K Anderson, Hon. C Machonochie, Mr F K Organe, Mr A C Keymo, Servant of Col. Lukin, 3 natives (D.B.S.), 28 natives (D.B.S.), Mr P W Monie, Mr J Murdock, Mrs A Campbell, Mr S J F Berkeley, Mr J Coatman, Mr J Adaw, Mr G C Zerros, Mr E L Hutyens Mr H Barker, Mr G B Allen, Mr. C Sampays, 2nd. Lt. C R Hearn, Major W J Ottley, Mr H C Fawcett, Ebrahimjee Hassanally, Jeewanjee Goolamally, Mr S M Yazder, Capt. R Young, Capt. Ottley's servant, Capt. Young's servant, Lt. Hearn's servant, Major Bishop, Capt. Potter, Major Blandford, Capt. Fayle, Capt Ward, and Major Alexander.

COMMISSION FOR A WELL-KNOWN MOTOR MANAGER.

Mr. Percy Bligh, the General Manager for Wolseley Motors Limited in India, has been granted a commission in His Majesty's Forces (A. S. C., Mechanical Transport Section). Mr. Bligh has not severed his connection with the Company, but will resume his managerial duties in India at the termination of the War.

Lord Pentland presided at the annual prize giving at St. Joseph's College, Frichinopoly yesterday evening. The prize winners spontaneously gave the money value of their prizes to the War Fund and His Excellency received a cheque for Rs. 310, being the total value of prizes and expressed himself deeply touched by the generosity of the students who were given each a card signed by His Excellency testifying to their merits and generosity. The cards were given away by Lady Pentland.

THE POONA COMEDY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue of the 22nd instant, you published a telegram from Poona purporting to give an account of a public meeting of the Mahomedans of the city held there, in support of the session of the All-India Moslem League in Bombay, this year. The report, however, omitted entirely to give any names of those present at the meeting not even of the Chairman, nor was any previous intimation of the meeting given to the police authorities as was usual in the case of such meetings in Poona. This naturally excited suspicion in all quarters, official as well as non-official, and when I returned to Poona on the 23rd, I was informed by two leading Mahomedans of the city that enquiries had been made to ascertain if they knew anything about the alleged meeting. Their reply was in the negative. During the course of the day I visited my friend Sardar Mir Ahmed Ali Khan and asked him if he could throw any light upon this mysterious gathering. The Sirdar said he was present at the so-called meeting under circumstances already published in the newspapers. As enquiries were being made, the Sirdar, a retired Deputy Superintendent of Police, visited his old friend the D S. P. and told him what he knew about it. So far from this being a matter of surprise it would have been a reflection upon him, as an old police officer, if he had acted otherwise than he did. The facts which he disclosed cannot be disputed, viz., that the Sirdar was invited to tea and not for a meeting; that he was asked to preside which he refused; that he did not take any part in the proceeding; and that he expressed himself against the idea of holding the session of the League in Bombay this year. These facts provide materials enough to the public to judge whether the gathering was a genuine public meeting or a bogus affair. The public has a right to demand from those who helped to circulate the news the following information. Who were the organizers of the meeting? Whether any notice of the meeting was given to the Mahomedans of Poona? How many people attended it and what are their names?

With reference to your statement that the members of the Bombay Presidency Moslem League have not paid their subscriptions for three years, I need hardly point out that irregularity in payment of subscriptions is a matter of general complaint in all political organizations in India. The Secretary of the All-India Moslem League sent me more than once a long list of members of that body, in these parts, who had not sent their subscriptions for four years. Anyhow, it is not a matter for outsiders to interfere. If there be any shortcomings in the internal working of the League the usual constitutional methods are open to every member to remedy the same, should he desire to do so in good faith.

With respect to your observation that the Bombay Presidency Moslem League is a lifeless body, I think the greatest proof of its vitality and strength is the fury and frequency of the attacks directed against it by the organ of a rival political party:—

Yours, etc.

RAFIUDDIN AHMED.

Poona, 30th November, 1915.

[We leave our readers to judge between the version the Hon. Moulvie Rufiuddin Ahmed now gives of the visit to the D. S. P. and that contained in his telegram to the News Bureau.

The Hon. Moulvi has failed, however, in the above letter to answer the more important questions specifically put to him which we now repeat.

1. Did he inform certain participants in the meeting he refers to that certain officials would be very angry with them for taking part in it, and if so, who were the officials?

2. Is it or is it not a fact that the Bombay Presidency Moslem League has constitutionally ceased to exist?

3. Does he ever receive any instructions from the Council of the League? Who compose the Council? When did it last meet?

That there may be other associations or bodies, some, or many, of whose members are in arrears with subscription, would not justify him in invoking the name of a League, none of whose members,—as constitutionally bound,—have paid their subscriptions for some years. Two blacks do not make a white. Germany was not justified in ravaging Belgium because, as she pretends, by documents discovered in Brussels after the event, England or France would have done so if she had not. And if his allegations regarding the All-India League were true, that would not put the Hon. Moulvie's league in a better position. The All-India League will no doubt be able to prove its vitality when its Session is held. The Bombay Presidency League will prove its vitality when the next excuse for a banquet arises. In the meanwhile we admit the vitality of the two office-bearers who seem to compose its body politic at other times.

The Hon. Moulvie again reveals in the above letter his intimate relations with certain official circles. Will be kindly tell us in what "official quarters" was suspicion excited, and what concern it was of these "official quarters," whether such a meeting was held or not?—Editor 'B. C.']

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 1.

In the Lahore conspiracy supplementary trial to-day Sardar Suchet Singh, Superintendent of Police, Kapurthala, deposed to the arrest of a number of accused in the State and the adjoining British territory and the recovery of some rifles and ammunition. He also narrated how one Bhagwan Singh personated a havaldar by wearing the clothes of one of the military guard killed in the Canal Bridge murder case.

Sub-Inspector Kishen Singh, of Faridkot, testified to the arrest of an accused in the State and the finding of a loaded pistol and loaded revolver and cartridges.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.

KILLED.

Capt. G. B. Johnson, Norfolks.
Lieut. C. E. Schwalm, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut. E. C. Black, Scots Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.

Capt. F. B. Elliot, Berkshires.
Capt. C. T. Robertson, Gordons.
Lieut. H. P. Dick, Artillery.
Lieut. D. N. Drybrough, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Lieut. C. G. Lewthwaite, Artillery.
Lieut. J. Tilly, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. P. D. Denman, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. A. W. Horsnell, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut. R. S. Ledgard, Wiltshires.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut. J. Bowman, Oxford and Bucks Lights.

MISSING, BELIEVED WOUNDED.

Lieut. J. D. Champneys, Leicesters.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 1.

The following is the 119th list of casualties reported from Mesopotamia:—

KILLED.

Captain H. C. West, S. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.
Major H. C. L. Cook, Royal Garrison Artillery.
Major C. F. H. Rumbold, 4th Battalion, East Surrey Regiment.
Lieutenants A. Ritchie and F. C. Boosey, 3rd Battalion, Norfolk Regiment.
Lieutenant J. W. Shilsock, 1/5th Battalion, Royal West Surrey Regiment.
Lieutenant H. F. T. Hogben, 1/10th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment.
Captain O. J. Mortimore, 3rd Battalion, Devonshire Regiment.
Majors A. C. Syde, C. E. Forrest, Captain H. Courtis and Lieutenant J. S. Kearsley, 1st Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry.
Lieutenant H. B. L. Hind, 3rd Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant W. O. Garret (Indian Army Reserve), 3rd Sappers and Miners.
Captain C. C. Stewart, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry.
Captains F. S. Bowring and V. L. Y. Dane, 22nd Punjabis.
Lieutenants H. C. W. Dillon and E. S. Rind, 24th Punjabis.
Captain J. G. Craufurd, 37th Dogras.
Major H. J. Riddel, Captain W. S. Oldham, Second-Lieutenants A. R. Venis (Indian Army Reserve) and W. S. Davrey (Indian Army Reserve), 48th Pioneers.
Major A. T. S. Dickinson, 51st Sikhs.
Captain G. L. Whatford, 66th Punjabis.
Major C. L. Perrin and Second-Lieutenant R. W. Cosney (Indian Army Reserve), 76th Punjabis.
Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Jackson, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.
Major G. Bailey and Second-Lieutenant E. P. Gordon (Indian Army Reserve), 104th Wellesley's Rifles.
Captains C. D. Frost, and A. P. Wodehouse (Civil), 110th Maharatta Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant I. P. Keene (Indian Army Reserve), 1/7th Gurkha Rifles.

BELIEVED KILLED.

Lieutenant H. J. H. Cox, Devonshire Regiment.
Captain F. M. Davenport and Lieutenant D. Myrphy, 1st Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry.
Lieutenant C. C. Chesney (Indian Army Reserve), 117th Mahrattas.
Lieutenant J. G. Fagan, 119th Infantry.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain P. A. Allan, 66th Punjabis.
Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. H. Smithett, 76th Punjabis.

WOUNDED.

Captain W. P. J. Akenman and Lieutenant R. Heron, 63rd Battery, Royal Field Artillery.
Lieutenant B. T. Reynolds, 76th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.
Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Beach and Captain L. E. Barnes, Royal Engineers.
Major F. C. Lodge, Captains G. De Grey, L. W. Blakiston, G. B. Northcote, F. W. Hudson and Lieutenant H. Richardson (2nd time), 2nd Battalion, Norfolk Regiment.
Lieutenant B. H. Chappel, 2/4th Battalion, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.
Lieutenant S. Webber, 2nd Battalion, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.
Major M. J. J. Sweetman, 6th Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment.
Major H. K. Utterson, Captain W. Clemson (second time), Lieutenants H. H. Dean (second time), W. B. Thomson (second time), and Second-Lieutenant J. H. Payne, 2nd Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment.
Captain A. J. Bolder (second time), 3rd Battalion, Sommerset Light Infantry.
Lieutenant T. N. Arkell (second time), 1/4th Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant A. P. Wilson, 1/4th Battalion, Border Regiment.
Captain Hon. J. C. W. S. Foljambe, Captain F. C. W. Wynter and Lieutenant H. T. Reynardson, 1st Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry.
Captain V. W. H. Duke, Cheshire Regiment.
Lieutenant F. T. Simpson, Royal Army Medical Corps.
Captain M. H. Simonds and Lieutenant C. A. Forbes (Indian Army Reserve), 7th Heriana Lancers.
Captain H. W. D. Hill, 16th Cavalry.
Lieutenant M. R. B. Onslow (second time), 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry.
Captain E. J. Loring, R.E. (second time), Second-Lieutenant C. O. Feddon (Indian Army Reserve), 3rd Sappers and Miners.
Captains A. E. Ogg, A. R. Thomson, D. Arthur, I.M.S., Lieutenants G. St. J. Richardson, A. N. I. Lilly and R. J. N. Norris, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.
Lieutenant-Colonels S. H. Climo (second time), and H. A. V. Cummins, 22nd Punjabis.
Captains G. Hewett and W. C. Spackman, I.M.S., M. G. Campbell, R.E., and Second-Lieutenant S. W. Biden (Indian Army Reserve), 48th Pioneers.

BOMBAY CRICKET CARNIVAL.

THIRTY-ONE TENTS TO BE ERECTED

The great cricket carnival, which commences on December 13th, is being looked forward to with the greatest interest, and the work of erecting tents and stands on the Esplanade "maidan" has now commenced. So far permission has been granted for the erection of thirty-one tents, of which nineteen will be pitched on the Esplanade Road side of the maidan and eleven on the Wandby Road side. A special tent will be erected on the southern boundary for the accommodation of the members of the different selection committees. The first tent near the Esplanade Road boundary will be for the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, and the adjoining two for the Byculla and Bombay Clubs respectively. Next to these will be pitched the Press tent and the adjoining grounds have been reserved for three tents each of the Islam, Parsi and Hindu Gymkhanas. The other tents will be those of the Ladies' Gymkhana, the Customs C. C., the Elphinstone C. C., the Baronet C. C., the Young Zoroastrian C. C. and other local clubs. Two separate tents will be pitched for the accommodation of the European and Indian schools, and a big stand will be erected for the general public. The tents will be decorated with the flags of the Allied Powers. Boxes will be placed in all the tents and the money thus collected together with the gate-money will be sent to the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund.

Several practice matches have been arranged, one of which will take place on Sunday on the Hindu Gymkhana grounds between a team composed of well-known local Parsi and Hindu players, captained by Dr. H. D. Kanga, and a combined Railway team skippered by Mr. A. L. Smith. The teams will be:

Combined Parsi-Hindu team: Dr. H. D. Kanga (Captain), and Messrs. M. D. Pai, C. V. Mehta, M. B. Vatcha, Wagle, D. K. Kanadia, J. Fishbana, S. N. Divekar, P. Ganpat, B. Mirza and S. M. Dalvi.

The B. B. and C. I Ry and G. I. P. Ry. team: Messrs. A. L. Smith (Captain), M. D. Parekh, P. Vithal, P. Shivram, J. Elavia, K. A. Date, S. Nagpurewala, P. Baloo, J. Warden, J. Antia (snr.) and J. Antia (jnr.).

The Parsi Selection Committee meets on Sunday to select the Parsi team for the second match of the carnival.

RANGOON RACING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 1.

The result of the Rangoon St. Leger run this evening in the presence of a large gathering, including the Lieutenant-Governor, was as follows:—

Mr. Burjorjee's TALISMAN, McCloud... 1
Maung Op Toke's THOUNG SEIN 2
Maungba Be's BLUE BEAU 3

The race:—Won by five lengths.
Time:—2m. 30 4/5 secs.

NEW GOVERNOR OF CEYLON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Sir Henry Hesketh Bell has been appointed Governor of Mauritius, Sir Edward Merewether, Governor of Leeward Islands, and Sir Richard Wilkinson, Governor of Sierra Leone.

Sir John Anderson, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, has been appointed Governor of Ceylon on Sir Robert Chalmers resuming the Secretaryship to the Treasury.

Sir George Fiddes succeeds Sir Robert Anderson.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. D. L. Chatterton, Lieutenants C. F. Scroope, J. L. C. Dempster, G. J. Townsend, H. H. Tayler (Indian Army Reserve) and Second-Lieutenant W. Blake (Indian Army Reserve), 66th Punjabis.

Second-Lieutenant W. C. Spowart (Indian Army Reserve), 76th Punjabis.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. L. Clery (second time), Major W. Scott, Captain J. G. Dorner, Captain G. Tate, I.M.S., Second-Lieutenants G. T. Lemon (Indian Army Reserve), and R. E. Alderman (Indian Army Reserve) (second time), 104th Wellesley's Rifles.

Captain W. B. Benton, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry.

Major H. C. Hill (second time), Captain R. Knowles, I.M.S. (second time), Second-Lieutenants O. W. H. Pepper (Indian Army Reserve), R. Gibson (Indian Army Reserve) and A. M. C. Fadyen (Indian Army Reserve), 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.

Captains C. H. Standbridge and E. G. Hall, 117th Mahrattas.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Darley, Captain J. G. Lecky, Second-Lieutenants H. Parsons (Indian Army Reserve) (second time) and E. H. Keeling (Indian Army Reserve), 119th Infantry.

Captain A. K. Mooris, 123rd Outram's Rifles.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Holdich, 5th Gurkha Rifles.

Captain N. M. Wilson, I.M.S. and Lieutenant M. B. Patel, 2/7th Gurkha Rifles.

BELIEVED WOUNDED.

Lieutenant J. S. P. Mellor, 2/5th Somerset Light Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. N. Harward, 48th Pioneers.

MISSING.

Lieutenant E. J. Fulton (Royal Flying Corps), 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers.

Captain (Temporary Major) H. L. Reilly (Royal Flying Corps), 82nd Punjabis.

DELHI, Dec. 1.

The following names of officers appear in the list of casualties mentioned in the 251st list from France and Belgium:—

58th Vaughans Rifles:—Second-Lieutenant F. B. Deane Spread (Indian Army Reserve) previously reported missing, now unofficially reported killed.

95th list from Mediterranean (Dardanelles):—

WOUNDED.

1/6th Gurkhas:—Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. L. Allanson (second time).

2/10th Gurkhas:—Second-Lieutenant M. R. Watson (Indian Army Reserve).

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In preparing MS. for the Press correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their MS. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, December 2, 1915.

TRIAL BY JURY.

We have already expressed our surprise at the recent Notification of the Bombay Government depriving the people of the Belgaum District of the right of trial by jury in cases where persons are charged with very grave offences such as murder, culpable homicide, forgery, etc. So far as we are aware no reason has been offered officially for this action, which has come as a surprise to the public of Belgaum and we are completely ignorant as to the motives which have actuated Government in the matter. It becomes necessary, therefore, to examine the matter with more care, and to demand from those responsible some specific justification for the arbitrary action that has been taken. We are very strongly of the opinion, as we have said on previous occasions, that the most substantial justification is necessary for the use of powers which enable the Government to deprive the people of this country of such public rights as they enjoy. We regret the existence of those powers, as being out of keeping with the liberal principles which at bottom are expected to guide the policy of the British Government in its dealings with the people of India. Progress is slow enough in all conscience, either by the fault of the people or the Government,—it is irrelevant which,—but, in our view, there is nothing more disastrous to the progress of a people along those paths which we desire to see the people of this country follow, and so hurtful to their self-esteem.—and for that reason, inimical to their growth,—than their deprivation by the arbitrary action of officialdom of rights which have once been conceded. But, if the powers which have unfortunately been placed in the hands of Local Governments are to be used, they should be used reluctantly, with great discrimination, care and caution, and only in the last resort, when such a scandalous state of affairs has arisen as to make the intervention of superior authority, in the honest and conscientious opinion of those who wield it, inevitable.

So far as our information goes, such grave considerations have not arisen in this case of the deprivation of the right to trial by jury in the Belgaum District. That right has been enjoyed by the people of the district for a generation. It is due to them, that in taking away that right, the Government should tell them what change has come over them that they are no longer considered fit to exercise it. There has been no public enquiry at which the public might have been able to enter their protest and to justify the retention by them of one of their liberties. We know that, in the minds of a certain class of judges in this country, juries are looked upon as a nuisance and a bar to the swift and proper execution of justice. But we can hardly believe that the Government have acted upon opinions of this sort and without some strong material justification, and we are informed that in the district itself the opinion is generally held that the local head of the judiciary, who has just gone on leave, is a man of broad and sympathetic views and had given no signs of entertaining views which in these days are generally regarded as retrograde. On the other hand, it is no secret that the police persistently urge the view that the verdicts of juries are frequently perverse or corrupt. A prosecution was even instituted against three jurors but it collapsed. But whether the object of this prosecution was to lay the foundation for the action of the Government, as is believed in some quarters, or not, we should be very reluctant to think that the Government of Lord Willingdon had acted on executive advice in this matter without overwhelming evidence of a character that would bear the light of day. But what other solution of the question is there? A local paper has published some figures for a a certain period, which there is no reason to believe are incorrect. According to these statistics, there have been during the period an average of 40 sessions trials with the aid of jurors yearly in the Belgaum Sessions Court. Out of these 40 cases, judges and juries have agreed completely in nearly 36 cases and in the other four cases, which have been referred to the High Court, the latter has on an average upheld the juries' verdicts in one or two cases and agreed with the judge in the other two or three. This leaves an average of three cases in which the verdicts of juries could reasonably be alleged to be perverse. That is not a reasonable basis for the arbitrary action of the Government and in the face of these statistics, if they are correct, it seems futile to speculate as to the facts or circumstances which have provided the justification for the Government Notification.

We certainly decline to believe that the Government have acted on the view, which we are told has been advanced on their behalf by some, that a difficulty in obtaining jurymen of a sufficiently high mental and moral standard makes it expedient to enable the holding of trials in future by judges without the assistance of juries, or because the view is generally held by the judiciary, as is said by others, that the jury system in itself is bad. The jury system, in the view of the highest British authorities, is the only safeguard in criminal trials. To quote one high authority, who puts the main principle very tersely:

"In criminal cases, especially of the graver kind, the system of jury is perhaps the best tribunal that could be devised. There the element of moral doubt enters largely into the consideration of the case and that can best be measured by a popular tribunal. Opinion in England is unanimously against subjecting a man to serious punishment as a result of conviction by a judge sitting without a jury and the judges themselves would be the first to deprecate so great a responsibility."

In India, however, unfortunately, we find that judges often not only do not deprecate so great a responsibility but actually resent the assistance of a jury. And the jury, it is important to remember, is the only safeguard that the accused has against the mistakes of judges or the prejudice which sometimes is to be found on the Bench or the indulgence by the judge in irrelevant considerations. Juries are as much a protection against bad judges as good judges should be against the tendency of juries to go astray in those matters in regard to which the judge is there to guide them.

One could not ask, perhaps, for a more striking instance of the gravity of the deprivation which has been inflicted upon the public of Belgaum than that afforded by a case which recently came before the High Court of Bombay, in appeal from the Belgaum Sessions. In this case four accused were tried for murder, the jury unanimously returned a verdict of "not guilty" and the Sessions Judge disagreed with the verdict. Sir Stanley Batchelor, in the course of his judgment, upholding the verdict of the jury, said:—

"I am of opinion on the evidence not only that the verdict of the jury ought not to be disturbed but that that verdict was the only safe and prudent verdict possible upon the evidence. . . . . .

"In view of all the circumstances I have noticed above I must say for my own part that, not only do I think that the jury's verdict was a sound verdict, but that the probabilities disclosed by this evidence seemed to be decidedly in favour of the conclusion that the charge against these four particular accused was invented after the discovery of the dead body. . . .

"The mistake, as I regard it, is one against which we have always to be on our guard in India, and it has arisen because the learned judge overwhelmed, (not unnaturally,) with the mere volume of the evidence, omitted to pay sufficient attention to the grave suspicions attending its birth and origin."

Nothing could better illustrate the gravity, as we have said, of the action taken by the Government. It is impossible that they can leave the public any longer in ignorance of the full reasons upon which they have acted.

THE GOVERNMENT AND PARLIAMENT

There are few subjects outside the immediate concerns of the war which have been the subject of keener speculation than the fate of the present Parliament. The natural life of this Parliament comes to an end on 1st January. Most persons have, of course, thought that there should not be a general election during the continuance of the war, but what has surprised them is that while the end of Parliament under the Parliament Act has almost approached, no official announcement as to the arrangement Government intend proposing in the matter has been made,—at least as far as India is concerned. For this, however, it is Reuter who is to be blamed for not having taken the trouble to cable to us the purport of the statement on the subject which Lord Lansdowne made on 4th November. By a singular innovation on constitutional practice the Lords were privileged to hear the first announcement of the Government's intentions regarding the next elections to the House of Commons. As was generally understood, the present Parliament is to remain in being till after the war. "How long after the War"? Lord Lansdowne was asked, to which he discreetly replied that "the time must be subject to a certain amount of elasticity." There is, however, to be a limit to this elasticity, since it will be necessary, when the time comes, to pass a Bill naming the precise date on which all temporary war legislation is to cease to be operative. In effect, said Lord Lansdowne, the "end of the war" must eventually be determined by statute. These announcements were made during the discussion on a Bill introduced by Lord Willoughby de Broke to provide voting facilities for electors engaged in war operations. But Lord Lansdowne's statement meant a good deal more than it said. For one thing it made it clear that the differences in the Cabinet on compulsion and other issues,—out of which much capital was made by a certain section of the Press,—had been composed. Even before the Coalition came into being the Government had tacitly decided that the life of the present Parliament should be prolonged and a general election postponed till after the war. This was generally admitted to be a better arrangement than to have an agreed election. The delay in settling the provisions of the Bill which would legalise this extension has been due to two important obstacles. One of them was the demand of the Liberals that the principle of one man one vote should be embodied in the measure, another that the Plural Voting Bill should be given a fair chance of passing. The Unionists on the other hand, insisted that this would be a violation of the party truce. The other and more serious obstacle, which was the product of recent days, came from the Compulsionist members of the Cabinet who refused to consent to any such measure unless Government accepted Compulsion, and they even went so far, it is said, as to declare they would, if necessary, force a general election to get their demand. Lord Lansdowne's announcement makes it likely to infer that this threat has been withdrawn. It seems probable, therefore, that the only thing that has held up the Bill for the postponement of the election is the old dispute about plural voting. The Unionists, according to the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," had already some months ago been offered redistribution along with the abolition of plural voting but they refused it. But their enthusiasm for redistribution has naturally evaporated, since it has become certain that Home Rule will become law. For, apart from the Irish vote, the Liberals more than the Unionists stand to gain by redistribution. Probably some settlement will be arrived at soon,—or has already been arrived at, though, thanks to Reuter or the Censor, we are kept in the dark about it. At all events, it seems certain that a Bill will be drafted in time for both Houses to pass it before Christmas.

Notes of the Day.

A Glimpse of the Real America.

An intelligent American writer of the school of James, in a noval entitled "The Little Lady Baltimore," which by the way is not the name of a Four-Hundred peeress but a new-fangled confection, gives an interesting insight into the real America, through the medium of a dialogue between a Northerner and Southerner. We quote an extract,—

"'Haven't you noticed,' I said, 'the change, the great change that has come over the American people?'—*'They've lost their grip on patriotism.* . . . Our big men fifty years ago thought of the country and what they could make *of it*; our big men to-day think of the country and what they can make *out of it.*'"

which reminds us of the lines of a poem which recently appeared in our columns,—

"Pork-kings to-day are more than Lafayette.
And no one cares a beano for the set
Who follow in the steps of Washington!"

The Better Animal.

Again there is another declaration in this witty book, which was published long before the war

The American had much rather be good than bad. But also he had rather be rich than good. And he is having his wish. And Money's golden hand is tightening on the throat of Liberty, while the labor union stabs her in the back. And the soul of Uncle Sam has turned into a dollar inside his great, strong, triumphant flesh; so that even his new religion, his own special invention his last offering to the creeds of the world his Christian Science, is based upon physical benefit.'—'Well, a moral awakening will come.'—'Inevitably. To-morrow perhaps. The flesh has had a good long prosperous day, and the hour of the spirit must be near striking. . . The alcoholic society girl will very probably give birth to a water-drinking daughter. . . .'"

Two hundred years ago our ancestors thought that among the primeval forests of America, would grow up a race, European in everything except the old worn-out creeds and codes, and strong with new virtues and vitality. Well, to put it briefly, the old worn-out horse in the original stable turns out to be the better animal after all.

Heredity.

The Hohenzollerns have been, since the decline of the Bourbons, insufferably conceited about their descent, but whereas the House which they supplanted, as far as prestige and power go on the Continent, produced men of the highest administrative capacity and sometimes saintly character, they themselves have produced not one noble type. The vices which afflict them to-day can be traced through the whole course of their history, in which they have emulated nearly all the actions, which are not as a rule the bane of the Royal or Aristocratic caste, namely, falsehood, deceit and faithlessness to a bonded word. In a very interesting letter to a London contemporary, General Tyrrel, recalls Macaulay's dictum, regarding Prussia's greatest Prince:

The evils produced by his wickedness were felt in lands where the name of Prussia was unknown; and in order that he might rob a neighbour whom he had promised to defend, black men fought on the coast of Coromandel, and red men scalped each other by the Great Lakes of North America.

Of his descendant we might say to-day in practically the same terms.—Because he robbed a neighbour he had promised to defend, Gurkhas fought on the plains of Turkey, and Swahili killed Swahili amid the swamps of East Africa! Europe cannot permit such a race to exist among her rulers if our descendants are to live in any measure of safety.

Queen Alexandra's Nurses.

The following appears in "Truth":—

There is considerable discontent among the staff of the Queen Alexandra Military Nursing Service in India owing to faults of organisation which, it is contended, cause needlessly heavy overwork in some places, while there is slackness elsewhere. Six nurses on the staff of a certain hospital have been on the sick list through overwork since February, and one of them was recommended by a medical board for six months' leave, but the recommendation was disregarded. The present senior Lady Superintendent has already served two years beyond the usual period for retirement on pension. Not only does this lady's retention block promotion throughout the service, but there is a strong feeling that a change at the head of affairs would be beneficial in other ways.

This is the first we have heard of the state of affairs alleged, but the matter is one which demands the immediate attention of and investigation by the authorities concerned.

Sir Pherozeshah and Local Self-Government.

The November issue of the "Local Self-Government Gazette" appropriately begins with an appreciative article on the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. Indeed, among the many striking tributes which the country has been paying to the memory of the great departed patriot and statesman, none can be more apt than those which all self-governing bodies in India may pay to one whose example as a citizen and civic father has stood unique in the whole of India. This is not the time to estimate the value of his great national service, but as the "Local Self-Government Gazette" says, "his work in the cause of civic freedom and progress has by itself given him a title to glory which few among our leading countrymen could hope to achieve." "It is unnecessary," adds the same Journal "to indicate the extent to which he was responsible in making the Bombay Corporation the premier municipal unit of India; but apart from his work for the great City of his birth, his interest in and work for Local Self-Government in general was very great. When the benevolent viceroyalty of Lord Ripon resulted in the issue of the famous Local Self-Government Resolution, he and Telang did yeoman service in the Bombay Legislative Council to thwart the attempts of the official class to neutralise the liberal principles embodied in the Resolution by means of the Draft Bill which eventually became the Municipal Act, I of 1888.

Non-officials on Sanitary Boards.

One of the very important resolutions moved at the recent meeting of the Madras Legislative Council urged the reorganisation of the Sanitary Board, enlargement of its functions and the inclusion of non-officials in it. Sanitation is next to Education, the most pressing need of the people and any action taken by Government in this direction, affecting as it might the vital interests of the people, without first consulting their representatives cannot but, in many cases, lead to misakes.—as was well pointed out by the Hon. Mr. Shrinivas Shastriar. The association of non-officials in the Board, therefore, is of the utmost importance and the Resolution moved in the Madras Council merely aimed at carrying out the recommendation of the Decentralisation Commission. In view of this, the reply of Sir Sivasami Iyer, on behalf of the Government, that he could not see how non-officials would add to the strength of the Board, was as surprising as it was disappointing. This was especially so, because the Government of India admitted the inclusion of non-officials to be useful and because, as Dr. Nair pointed out, it was not contended that non-officials were incapable or untrustworthy. Moreover, in Bengal, the United Provinces and the Punjab the Sanitary Board consists of a senior member of the Civil Service as President, who is assisted by three non-official members. There is no reason why a system that can be tried with success in other provinces, should not be introduced in Madras.

Egyptian Night.

"O'er Egypt, moon of Canaan reign
On that fair land thy light must shine."
Hafiz.

A glory in the purple gloom;
Sad notes of sweeping music, where
The proud palms lift their shimmering crests,
Divinely fair!

Faint fumes of faded flowers flung
O'er Passions dead, that, whispering smile,
With cruel knowledge, cast adrift
Upon the Nile!

Lorn quivering shadows lifting hands
Towards the silent stars above;
Lost spirits of departed lusts,
And desert love!

A passing cloud . . . . . a sudden breath
Of mingled creeds of Faith and Fate;
A scorching gust from out the void
Aflame with hate!

A terror in the sable gloom;
Wild notes of passioned music, where
The torn palms shriek with maddened crests
A frenzied air!

KAI KUSHROU ARDASCHIR.

THREATENING TO SHOOT A BAILIFF

ENGINEER'S ALLEGED ESCAPADE AT BANGALORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Dec. 1.

The city police are filing a charge sheet against Mr. R. Rickie, a well-known engineer of iron works, Bangalore, on a charge of threatening to shoot a bailiff and Inspector Everard. The allegations are that the latter accompanied a Civil Court bailiff with a body warrant in respect of a decree for Rs. 75,000 against Mr. Rickie, as he had hitherto evaded process. On seeing them Mr. Rickie took up one of the two revolvers from his table and threatened both. The bailiff fled and after a desperate struggle the Inspector succeeded in forcing the weapon out of Mr. Rickie's hands, but not before the revolver went off, a bullet passing clear under the Inspector's left arm and shattering a glass case in the room. He was ultimately removed in civil custody.

A pretty military wedding was solemnised yesterday at Christ Church, Simla, when Major W. E. Schoefield led to the altar Miss Winifred Isabel De Courcy Tippetts, the youngest daughter of the late Surgeon-General A. M. Tippetts. The Ven. Archdeacon Warlow officiated. A reception was held at Sir Edward Maclagan's residence. The newly married couple will spend their honeymoon at Agra.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

TURKS' LOSSES IN MESOPOTAMIA.

ITALIAN ADVANCE.

LORD KITCHENER'S VISIT TO DARDANELLES.

KAISER VISITS AUSTRIAN EMPEROR.

The Turks are officially stated to have lost one division out of four engaged in the battle of Ctesiphon in Mesopotamia. General Townshend, having completed the removal of the wounded and prisoners, has withdrawn to a position lower down the river.

Civilians have evacuated Monastir, but no news has been received of a Bulgarian occupation. Snow is still falling in the Balkans.

Reuter's correspondent in the Dardanelles, giving details of Lord Kitchener's visit there, says that once he was within 20 yards of the Turks. Lord Kitchener has returned to London..

With the exception of the usual cannonading on the whole Western front only grenade fighting is reported from Artois and Alsace.

An Amsterdam telegram reports the bombardment of the Belgian coast by a British squadron.

Desultory fighting in the regions of Riga, Pinsk and Styr and slight activity in the Caucasus are mentioned by the Russian communiqué.

The Italian communiqué reports a slight advance near Gorizia, were stern fighting is proceeding. Terrific artillery hammering continues in the Trentino uninterruptedly.

It is officially announced that the Kaiser arrived in Vienna on Monday on a visit to the Emperor Francis Joseph, this being their first meeting since the war began.

Three Cretans claim to have dynamited a German submarine in a Cretan Bay.

GAMBLING IN JAPAN.

STOCK EXCHANGE SENSATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, Nov. 30.

The Stock Exchange has been suspended for three days owing to wild gambling and fluctuations organised by a ring which is daily spreading sensational rumours.

TURKS' LOSSES AT CTESIPHON.

ONE DIVISION WIPED OUT.

BATTLE OF CTESIPHON.

ONE ENEMY DIVISION WIPED OUT.

REPORTED APPROACH OF REINFORCEMENTS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.

It is officially stated that the enemy's strength in the battle of Ctesiphon was estimated at four divisions. The prisoners state that one division was practically wiped out. Our obersvations confirmed this but the approach of Turkish reinforcements has been reported.

General Townshend, having completed the removal of the wounded and prisoners, has withdrawn to a position lower down the river.

PERSIA AND HER DUTIES.

AMICABLE NEGOTIATIONS PROCEEDING

LONDON, Nov. 30.

At question time in the House of Commons Lord Robert Cecil said that Britain and Russia were amicably negotiating with Persia with a view to placing the latter in a position to maintain order and discharge her duties as a neutral. Until the negotiations were further advanced he did not consider it in public interest to make a detailed statement.

SVEN HEDIN APPEALS TO SWEDEN.

UNFRIENDLY RECEPTION BY THE FRESS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 30.

A new book by Sven Hedin, titled 'The War Against Russia,' which is full of appeals to Sweden to abandon her neutrality, has met with an unfriendly reception in the Swedish press.

SEVEN MILLION IN THE FIELD.

RUSSIA'S OFFENSIVE NEXT SPRING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1.

A "Statesman's" Special cable states:—

According to the Paris correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company, a gentleman just returned from Russia states, preparations for the resumption of the offensive next spring are proceeding on an enormous scale.

Russia hopes to place seven million men in the field including a million cavalry. England, France, America and Japan are daily furnishing thousands of rifles and other equipment.

Arrangements have been made, by the construction of numerous powerful ice-breakers to keep Archangel open throughout the winter. Trains are daily bringing immense loads of munitions on Serbian railway while other railways, roads and canals are taxed to utmost by military traffic. The correspondent concludes, that no possible measures of organisation on the part of the Germans can resist the Russian avalanche which will be set in motion in the spring.

DESULTORY FIGHTING IN RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 1.

A communiqué says that there was desultory fighting in the regions of Riga, Pinsk and the Styr, and slight activity in The Caucasus.

AIRMAN V. SUBMARINE.

ADMIRALTY'S REPORT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The Admiralty says it was Flight Sub-Lieutenant Biney, accompanied by a French officer, who, while patrolling the Belgian coast on Sunday, bombed the German submarine which sank in a few minutes with her back broken.

Flight-Lieutenant Ferrard, on Sunday, in a seaplane, shot down a German albatross off Ostend. The Albatross sank.

DESTRUCTION OF GERMAN SUBMARINE.

THREE CRETANS CLAIM THE HONOUR.

SALONIKA, Nov. 30.

Three Cretans claim to have dynamited a German submarine in a Cretan bay.

LORD KITCHENER'S VISIT TO DARDANELLES

CONFERS WITH GENERAL MUNRO.

WITHIN 20 YARDS OF TURKS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Reuter's special correspondent in the Dardanelles wires that Lord Kitchener visited the Mudros, Helles and Anzac zones. He conferred with General Munro.

His visits were a surprise but the news spread like wildfire and the soldiers rushed from dugouts to the beach and gave him a spontaneous greeting.

Lord Kitchener said how much the King appreciated their splendid services, and then with General Birdwood traversed the paths along the firing line.

He appeared very healthy and in the best of spirits, and spoke to the men everywhere, scorning danger.. Once he was within twenty yards of the Turks.. He met all higher Australian officers and obtained a thorough grasp of the position. The visit inspired the troops.

LORD KITCHENER'S RETURN.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Lord Kitchener has arrived in London.

LORD KITCHENER AND M. BRIAND,

PARIS, Nov. 30.

Lord Kitchener had a prolonged interview with M. Briand.

GERMANY'S BALKAN ADVENTURE.

NOT A MILITARY OPERATION—A POLITICAL COUP.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Lord Kitchener is reported to have remarked at Athens, "Germany's Balkan campaign does not constitute a military operation. It presents the aspect of a political *coup*."

CIVILIANS EVACUATE MONASTIR.

NO NEWS OF BULGARIAN OCCUPATION.

SALONIKA, Nov. 30.

Civilians have evacuated Monastir but hitherto no news has been received of a Bulgarian occupation. Snow is still falling in the Balkans.

MOVEMENTS OF THE SERBIANS

THE LINE OF RETREAT.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

A telegram from Athens states that Colonel Vassitch telegraphs from Prizrend to the Serbian Minister that he is leaving for Scutari and that the Serbians are defending the roads from the Kossovo plain to Prizrend.

The vanguard has already entered Albania at Ljumkula. Colonel Vassitch will retreat to Resna and thence to Elbassan in Albania.

AUSTRIAN TROOPS FOR RUSTCHUK.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

A telegram from Bucharest states that three Austrian regiments are arriving at Rustchuk.

Rustchuk is a town of Bulgaria on the Danube's south bank, 14 miles by rail N. W. of Varna on the Black Sea, and 40 miles S. by W. of Bucharest.

REFUGEES IN GREECE.

SOME TRYING EXPERIENCES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

SALONIKA, Nov. 30.

Deep snow has fallen. A party in charge of the British Vice-consul at Nish arrived on 29th November after a trying journey through Albania.

Owing to lack of conveyance the party, including nine ladies, were obliged to walk for nine days over snowclad mountains and frightful roads. They finally arrived at Dibra where they managed to procure carriages.

They say that the roads leading out of Serbia south-westward are crowded with refugees and columns of troops. Many must succumb before they find refuge in Greek territory. A large number of refugees, many destitute, are continually arriving at Salonika and help is urgently needed.

ITALIAN ADVANCE NEAR GORIZIA.

STERN FIGHTING IN PROGRESS.

AN ENEMY COLUMN SHELLED TO PIECES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Terrific artillery hammering continues in the Trentino uninterruptedly, where, a Rome communiqué says, the barracks and railway station at Levico were bombarded.

An enemy column in Carnia was caught by our artillery and shelled to pieces.

Violent attacks against the new Italian positions in Montenero failed.

There was a slight Italian advance near Gorizia, where very stern fighting is proceeding.

The Italians reached the outskirts of San Martino, on the Carso plateau.

Altogether 264 prisoners were taken.

AGITATION IN SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN.

GERMAN DOMINATION DISLIKED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 1.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London Nov. 29:—The "Central News" Hague correspondent says news from Schleswig-Holstein has been scarce during the war. But it is now clear that there is a considerable agitation among the Danish majority of the population, who have never ceased to hate German domination. The hope of a reunion with Denmark after the war is so strong that the Governor has issued a proclamation declaring it unfounded.

RUSSIANS BOMBARD LIBAU BARRACKS.

London Nov. 29:—The "Central News" Amsterdam correspondent transmits a Frankport report that Russian aviators bombarded Libau barracks.

TURKS REVOLT AGAINST GERMAN OFFICERS.

London Nov. 29:—It is reported that Turkish soldiers at Damascus revolted against German officers and shot two of them.

AUSTRIAN REINFORCEMENTS FOR ITALIAN FRONT.

London Nov. 29:—Thirty-thousand Austrians from Fiume have gone to the Italian front where reinforcements are badly needed.

SUBURBS OF GORIZIA IN FLAMES.

London Nov. 30:—An "Exchange" telegram from Zurich says a semi-official Austrian despatch states that the suburbs of Gorizia are in flames. Evacuation by the remaining civilians is proceeding. The Austrians admit Italian occupation of positions north-east of Oslavia south of Podgora.

PRO-GERMAN PLOTS IN ITALY.

London Nov. 30:—The "Central News'" Paris correspondent mentions a despatch from Turin stating that the police have discovered a plot centering in the German Consulate at Lugano for dynamiting Italian munition factories and railways.

ENTENTE WAR COUNCIL IN PARIS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 1.

A "Pioneer" Special cable says:—

London 30th November:—The "Times" Paris correspondent anticipates the holding of a war council there attended by Lord Kitchener, M. Denys Cochin, General Gilinsky, formerly Chief of the Russian General Staff, possibly an Italian General and Major-General H. F. Prevost Battersby.

A hundred D. C. M's announced include motor cyclist Corporal Cooper, 9th Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles, Madras, for conspicuous gallantry at Mbuyuni, East Africa by carrying messages on foot although severely wounded.

VICTIM OF PIRACY.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The steamer Dotterel has been sunk.

VICEROY'S WAR MESSAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 1.

The Viceroy's war telegram received from the Secretary of State, dated the 30th November, says:—

The Germans report that the pursuit of the Serbians continues. The Bulgarians are pursing them in the direction of Prizrend and also towards Monastir.

DESULTORY FIGHTING IN WEST.

VARIOUS ENEMY POSITIONS BOMBARDED.

AIRCRAFT ACTIVITY CONTINUES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The despatch from Field-Marshal French adds:

During the last few days we have bombarded various portions of the enemy's trenches.

Hostile artillery has been active east of Aveluy, north-west of Loos, east of Neuve Chapelle, east of Armentieres and east of Ypres.

A British air pilot during a single fight fought five hostile aeroplanes.

Fourteen machines attacked Gits and nineteen La Chapelette. Considerable damage was done. All the machines returned safely.

German aeroplanes on November 28th dropped bombs on the coast where a French aeroplane brought down a German aeroplane and a British seaplane brought down a German seaplane.

NOTHING TO REPORT.

PARIS, Nov. 30.

The afternoon communiqué says there is nothing to report.

USUAL CANNONADING.

PARIS, Dec. 1.

A communiqué says: The day was snowy and foggy, with a thaw in Champagne.

With the exception of the usual cannonade on the whole front only grenade fighting is reported from the Artois region, Loos and Alsace.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

WHAT A "QUIET" DAY MEANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 1.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

London November 30:—An interesting article on artillery activity in the regions officially described as "quiet" says this kind of quietness necessitates ear protectors. British artillery especially were active last week.

The remark of a German prisoner taken in September, that he knew a bombardment heralded an attack, is now completely out of date. The smashing of a hundred yards of a trench and the destruction of entanglements, merely means, that the Germans must re-dig the trench, replace the sandbags and a thousand yards of wire under the surveillance of the guns that did the mischief, without a single shot at a British soldier in the open.

Thus the workers at home help their brothers at the front. We take German lives without hazarding our own. "Mr. Lloyd George's compliments," said a gunner in slamming the breach, "and there's plenty more that came from."

Naturally the Germans also go in for bombardment, but comparative economy has displaced the lavishness of July. Possibly they are accumulating shells but the reports of a fresh push are not taken seriously here.

THE NEWS LEAKED OUT.

MOVEMENTS OF GERMAN TROOPS IN WEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ROTTERDAM, Nov. 30.

There are indications of important German troops' movements on the Western front. Traffic is congested in west and south-west Germany, whence no newspapers have reached Holland for four days.

Also a strict German watch is being kept on the German-Dutch frontier to prevent the news leaking out.

BELGIAN COAST.

BOMBARDMENT BY BRITISH FLEET

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 30.

News from the frontier states that a British squadron to-day bombarded the coast from Zeebrugge to Ostend.

SIR IAN HAMILTON.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Sir Ian Hamilton had an audience of the King to-day.

LONDON LETTER.

KITCHENER SENSATION

EFFECT ON THE PUBLIC.

THE MOST NEEDED MAN

THE SUPPRESSION OF "THE GLOBE."

SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA.

The report of the resignation of Lord Kitchener, for which "The Globe" was suppressed, came as a tremendous shock to the public, and forced upon the mind, says our correspondent, that the mass of the people regard Lord Kitchener as the one man who stands between them and a German victory.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.

In war time, as your readers know well, it is not often the events most prominent in the newspapers that interest or disturb the people most. In talking to people here and there one comes across evidence that all kinds of things, which to journalists and politicians seem comparatively insignificant, are occupying the public attention in a very active fashion. There could, of course, never be any question as to the importance of such an event as the departure, temporary or permanent, of Lord Kitchener from the War Office. And perhaps few people reading the newspapers out of England could form any idea of the tremendous shock suffered by the nation on Friday of last week when an evening paper came out with an announcement of the War Secretary's resignation. The immediate contradiction could not repair the mischief. We are well used in this country to stand shocks, said a speaker in the House of Lords the other day; but too many shocks are bad for the Constitution. If you wanted an indication of the people's estimate of Lord Kitchener and his value to the Empire, it was only necessary to talk to the first dozen men and women you met after "The Globe" posters had been scattered over the town. The feeling you would have found was unanimous. If Kitchener had gone, the country was in peril. He was the one man who stood between us and the victory of Germany. No other inference than this, you would have said, was possible to be drawn from the words and behaviour of the common people; and it was difficult to avoid seeing that the nation in the mass was not in any sort of doubt as to the relative worth of Lord Kitchener and any other member of the Government. There is no need to say that when Sir Edward Carson went nobody troubled for a moment. But what one felt after watching the effect of "The Globe's" sensation was, that, if it had referred to the Prime Minister or Mr. Lloyd George, it would not have brought,—at a very mild estimate, one-tenth of the public shock that the statement about Lord Kitchener had achieved.

THE COUNCIL OF WAR.

Lord Kitchener's position and mission have, of course, been officially explained, and the public has on the whole been reassured. Apart from all other considerations, it is plainly good policy that the effort of the Allies in the Near East should be accompanied by a strikingly dramatic move, such as the appearance of Lord Kitchener upon the scene. It is possible that his presence may have a decisive effect in Greece. It is also possible that it may result in a complete change in the plan of campaign in Gallipoli and on the mainland. We cannot, unfortunately, hope that it can effect the immediate and appalling situation in Serbia. As regards the supreme direction of the war at Home, the absence of Lord Kitchener makes an important change which has not received much attention in the press. The new War Council or inner cabinet, consists of three: the Prime Minister, the First Lord of the Admiralty and the Minister of Munitions. If Lord Kitchener were in the country, he must be a member of the Council, so that it is clear to everybody that its size must be enlarged. The triumvirate would become a panchayet. What now has hap-

(Continued on page 8.)

THE CENTRAL POWERS.

MEETING OF THE TWO EMPERORS.

KAISER'S BUSY DAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
AMSTERDAM, Nov. 30.

It is officially announced that the Kaiser arrived in Vienna yesterday on a visit to the Emperor Francis Joseph, this being their first meeting since the war began.

The Kaiser was met at the station in Vienna by the Archduke Karl Franz Josef Heir to the Throne, and two other Archdukes. They drove to Schoenbrunn through a cheering populace.

The two Emperors and the Heir lunched alone.

The Kaiser received the Foreign Minister Baron von Burian, the Premier Count Stuergkh; and Count Tisza; and then proceeded with the Austrian Heir Apparent to take tea at the German Embassy.

The Kaiser left in the evening. The Heir Apparent bade him farewell at the station. Previously the Kaiser had received the Finance Minister and the Burgomaster of Vienna.

CAPTAINS IN INDIAN ARMY.

QUESTION OF TEMPORARY PROMOTION

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Colonel Henderson asked whether Captains in the Indian Army serving with the expeditionary forces and doing the work of field officers might be temporarily promoted to Majors.

Mr. Tennant said that proposals for the grant of a temporary rank in certain cases of the kind mentioned had been referred to the Army Council.

ANTI-CONSCRIPTION MEETING

COLONIALS CONVERTED INTO A DEMONSTRATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Nov. 30.

Australian, New Zealand and Canadian soldiers converted what was to have been an anti-conscription meeting in London into a demonstration which ultimately passed a resolution enthusiastically in favour of winning the war at any price.

Representatives of the Dominions took possession of the platform early in the proceedings and appointed an Australian chairman. Speech after speech followed demanding no peace till the Allies' terms were granted.

BUSY DAY ON LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

FRENCH LOAN ACCORDED FINE RECEPTION.

SALONIKA, Nov. 30.

The Stock Exchange to-day was absolutely monopolised with dealing in the London subscription to the French loan, which has been accorded a fine reception. The amount is not defined.

The Exchange has fixed such a rate as to prevent the subscriptions from being sent to France.

The proceeds of the loan in London will be devoted to the liquidation of the French Government's debts here. Success is assured.

RETRENCHMENTS IN THE INDIA OFFICE.

ALL ABOUT SIR THEODORE MORISON

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Sir Theodore Morison has accepted a commission and been posted for training to the Cambridgeshires with a view to his employment with Indian troops.

"The Times" says that when the work of the Royal Commission on Public Services of India was finished Sir Theodore Morison tendered his resignation, but the Secretary of State desired him to return to the Council of India.

The Statute does not provide for temporary resignation and any fresh appointment would have to be for the full term.

The law does not permit variation in salary but at Sir Theodore Morison's request, it has been arranged that two-thirds of his salary shall be refunded to the Indian revenues while he is on service.

"The Times" adds, that as the result of the appointment of the committee under the presidency of Lord Islington to scrutinise expenditure in the India Office, retrenchmets have bee effected.

PROTECTION OF PORTUGUESE COAST.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

A telegram from Amsterdam says that Portugal is endeavouring to purchase six four-hundred ton vessels to guard the Portuguese coast.

THE NEW PORTUGUESE CABINET.

LISBON, Nov. 30.

A new Ministry has been formed as follows:—

Premier and Minister of France, Senhor Affonso Costa.

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senhor Soares.

Minister for War, Senhor Dematros.

Minister for Colonies, Senhor Gaspar.

LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 7.)

pened is that the executive direction is in the hands of a Council who are understood to be of different opinions as to certain questions of great moment. The mind and methods of Mr. Lloyd George are absolutely different from these of Lord Kitchener, and it would seem to be recognised that the two men cannot both belong to the small body in which the opinion or will of one member or another must constantly be the decisive force. The presence of Mr. Lloyd George means, among other things, that the forces controlled by Lord Northcliffe have achieved yet another success. The nation may come to realise this with regret.

THE CASE OF "THE GLOBE."

There has been a tendency to regard the seizure of the Globe as an incident of a new kind of the history of the British press in our time. But of course that is a mistake. In Ireland as in India, the raiding of a newspaper office is not a rare occurrence, and in England during recent years the thing has been quite common. Papers were suppressed in the Labour troubles not long before the war and the organ of the militant suffragettes had frequently to be saved from the police. Since the war began there has been the case of the "Labour Leader" and the pamphlets of the Independent Labour Party with secret hearings, but this is the first time that the Government has ventured upon the suppression of a daily newspaper, and, as has been pointed out in several quarters this week, the law fell upon a weak paper and allowed a Northcliffe organ to go free, although it was guilty of a similar offence. "If "The Globe" were not "The Globe" it would doubtless have been able to rally some support in Fleet Street, but there is little inclination, even among journalists whose liberties are imperilled, to take up the case of such a paper as this. "The Globe," which enjoys the position of the oldest evening paper in London, became famous nearly forty years ago for the disclosure of a cabinet secret in connection with the Congress of Berlin, a secret which was the subject of a terminological inexactitude on the part of Lord Salisbury. "The Globe" was once the favourite evening journal of the Tory clubman and especially the military. Its pink poster was as ubiquitous in the streets as the orange of the "Pall Mall Gazette" and its pink sheets pervaded first-class carriages of the suburban trains. After the South African war the paper was bought by one of the Harmsworths and naturally ruined. Latterly it had changed hands several times, and, since the war, has made desperate efforts to revive its circulation by quarrelling with the Press Bureau on the one hand, and, on the other, playing to all the worst qualities of the minority, the spy mania, reprisals for Zeppelin raids and the like. Its headlines and articles have supplied the ordinary Londoner with matter for satirical jests, and, as a consequence, the fate of the paper arouses no sympathy. It is certainly a pity that the question of the freedom of the Press should have to be tested in relation to a journal in whose fortunes hardly anybody has any interest; for truth to tell liberty of speech and writing is a privilege which the people of England have surrendered almost without a murmer and, sooner or later, it will have to be recovered.

THE LORDS ON THE CRISIS.

Since the day of the Prime Minister's speech the interest of Parliament has undoubtedly centred in the House of Lords, and it may be doubted whether any weightier speeches have been delivered than several made on November 8th. It is a most unusual thing for Lord Milner to be in the position of one speaking for the common sense of the country but he certainly succeeded in doing so on this occasion. His attack upon the doctored war news was restrained and effective, and he made out a serious case—which Lord Curzon for the Government was not able fully to meet—in reference to the Government's failure in the Balkans. It was instructive to find one Tory peer after another arguing that the excessive freedom of the press was less mischievous than the Governmental secrecy and lamenting the evils inseparable from a coalition. Lord Loreburn reviewed the more serious misadventures of the war, and, in dealing with the immeasurable cost, he quoted the estimate of an exceptionally well-informed authority as to the toll of life,—fifteen millions of men killed or permanently disabled. Lord Courtenay,—feeling, as he confessed more alone than he had ever been—emphasised the evidence of almost complete deadlock on land and sea. Europe presented a continually expanding panorama of ruin. Civilisation was destroying itself. He did not suggest that the time had come to lay down the terms of a reconciliation, but he urged that England should make a declaration of the minimum for which the fight was being continued,—the absolute freeing of France, Belgium and Poland, the fact that "there was not a single Englishman who dreamed of or would ever consent to, an indemnity of any kind being levied on this country," and, further, that discussion should be encouraged as to the meaning of the claim for the "Freedom of the Seas."

LORD MAYOR'S DAY SPEECHES.

As the crowd stood for the Lord Mayor's Khaki procession, one could hear many comments on the incongruity of having the Show at all. But the procession was simply a recruiting parade. But while the banquet ought certainly to have been dispensed with (or cut down to three war economy courses!) it provided, of course, the necessary opportunity for the annual review of the nation's affairs. The Prime Minister naturally, could add nothing to his speeches of the previous week. He ended with these words:—

In this hall exactly a year ago to-day, I attempted to define the objects without the attainment of which the Allies will not lay down their arms. These objects remain to-day what they were then. (Loud cheers.) We pursue them, one and all, with undiminished faith. We believe that we have advanced a long way to their achievement. But be the journey long or short, we shall not pause or falter until we have secured for the smaller States of Europe their charter of independence, and for Europe itself, and for the world at large, their final emancipation from the reign of force.

The French Ambassador, as last year, made a brilliant little speech of the kind that only French public men appear to have the secret; and Mr. Balfour, in his survey of the achievements of the Army and the Navy, was as cheerful as even the city of London could wish the First Lord of the Admiralty to be.

SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA.

The friends of India in England have had occasion to mourn one after another the loss of valuable leaders. It is less than a year since Gokhale passed away, and since then Keir Hardie has been followed by Sir Henry Cotton, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta did not stand in the knowledge of English people as men like W. C. Bonnerjee, Romesh Dutt, Gokhale or even Surendranath Banerjea. As the "Manchester Guardian" has remarked, he was less known in England than any other Indian statesman of equal eminence. Sir William Wedderburn's letter to the "Daily News" has been useful in calling attention to Sir Pherozeshah's great position and services in India. On the whole India has been fortunate in the men who have come over as spokesmen of the reform party during the past forty years, but it is certainly to be regretted that the English public was not better acquainted with the powerful personality and great intellectual force of the Bombay leader.

A BISHOP'S IMPRESSIONS ON INDIA.

SHE WANTS RECOGNITION, NOT REPAYMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 29.

Bishop Copleston in a mission address in St. Paul's Cathedral said there was a deep spiritual desire in India for the sight of God and union with God. This characteristic distinguished India among nations.

India had been disappointed in the desire of her innermost heart for three thousand years, but she was becoming a land of hope. He preferred to speak of India's hope rather than India's claims, though she certainly had claims while her soldiers were fighting with ours, for India did not regard such service as part of the bargain. She wanted not repayment but recognition.

TYPHUS EPIDEMIC IN SERBIA.

A DOCTOR'S EXPERIENCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
COLOMBO, Dec. 1.

Dr. L. Fabian Hirst, who spent a number of months in Serbia in fighting the typhoid epidemic prior to the invasion of that country by the Austro-German and Bulgarian forces, lectured at Colombo before a crowded house on Friday. He said that the Germans were partially exhausted and Britain had now raised an army of millions. The Serbian losses in the recent fighting were heavy and the thing was to find food and shelter for them. The retreat of the Austrian army after their defeat was most horrible in history and their condition was due to no fault of Serbia. Typhus and fever broke out among the Austrian prisoners at Valievo and spread with terrible rapidity throughout Serbia and Macedonia. At least 100,000 died. Nurses of foreign missions went down with the disease and Lady Paget nearly died. Of the American mission only one doctor and one nurse escaped. Altogether about 125 doctors, Serbian and foreign, died of typhus in the epidemic.

BENARES CONSPIRACY CASE.

PLANS FOR A BOMB FACTORY AT DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
BENARES, Dec. 1.

At the hearing of the conspiracy case to-day Shankarlal's cross-examination was concluded. Ramnath's examination was then continued. He said he did not know of a bomb factory in Delhi in 1913. Avad Behari had advised the accused Lachminarain to go to Calcutta and learn the making of bombs in 1915. Pingle and the accused Masterji said a bomb factory must be established in Delhi, and the accused Ganeshilal who was present at the conversation said he would arrange for a house for that purpose. Lachminarain knew the Bengali language well.

Cross-examined by Mr. Chatterjee he said he never mentioned the accused Sachindra by name in his statement to the Magistrate but he alluded to Sachindra when he described the man there as N. N. Bannerjee. He was a very enthusiastic member of the conspiracy. They looked down upon men addicted to drink but they associated with Shankarlal as men were difficult to get. He was never in continual fear of the police, not even when he was under surveillance. Even at that time he used to discuss political matters at his dispensary with Ganeshilal, Lachminarain and others.

The reason why he was released after his first arrest was a man came to identify him in presence of Mr. Hadow. Witness was placed among several men but as the man failed to identify him he was released. The conversation with Pingle which he narrated in this Court, he did not consider it necessary to state to the Magistrate. From Pingle's conversaion with him he understood Pingle was to turn an approver.

This concluded the witness' cross-examination by Mr. Chatterjee and the Court rose for the day.

Particulars of enemy subjects deported on the steamer Golconda from Madras and Calcutta show that in all 488 persons have been sent home by this vessel.

LORD WILLINGDON ON AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTANCE OF CATTLE BREEDING

ADVICE TO POONA STUDENTS.

Lord Willingdon, yesterday, delivered the following speech at the annual gathering of the Poona Agricultural College:—

It is always a pleasure to me to come to talk to young men, but I feel a particular pleasure in coming to talk to you agricultural students for you are studying here to make yourselves efficient in a profession in which I have been interested for the past 25 years, an industry on which in this as in most other countries of the world the livelihood and welfare of the great majority of the population largely depends, and you can therefore readily understand how important Government considers it to be to provide young men here with a thorough instruction in the science of agriculture in order that they may apply the results of their knowledge for the benefit of their country in future years. I would add that you are studying for a profession of which you may well be proud, and that if you seriously mean to give your lives to spreading in the districts in which you live the experience and teaching you have received here you will be doing a great work in promoting the welfare of many of your follows citizens.

Let me admit that when I first came to India with some experience of farming in England, I thought I was going to show you all how land should be farmed here so as to attain the best possible results, but after two and a half years' life in this country I have come to the conclusion that we have little to teach the Indian farmer as to the main principles of his occupation, for he has the experience of many generations behind him: and therefore to-day I am going to tell you nothing new but merely give you some impressions as to how our best efforts should be employed in helping the agriculturist to improve his farming by using all the best methods so as to get the best results from the soil.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

Before however I discuss that matter I want first to express my opinion that the general principles employed in the education of young men to a knowledge of agriculture are very much alike in India and my own country. In England as in India we have agricultural colleges such as this where young men come to be instructed in order that they may fit themselves either to cultivate their own land or become land agents to large landowners or go into Government service. And in England, as in India these young men cannot all go into Government service but many live healthy independent lives and make good profits as farmers in various parts of the country.

But there are points of dissimilarity in the main principles of farming in the two countries to which I should like to draw your attention.

In the first place in England the land is owned entirely by individual landlords; in India, and I am now talking about British India, while I admit there are exceptions the supreme landlord and owner is generally the Government. In the second place the English landlord is in very many cases a farmer himself, and has a home farm where he cultivates his own crops and breeds his own cattle; in India, while I am aware that many instances can be found where the landlord takes an active interest in the agricultural development of his property, there are too many cases where the great landowner is merely a rent receiver and knows little of a practical nature of this great industry from which most of his income is derived. Speaking from personal experience I can affirm that there is nothing which gives a landowner so intimate a knowledge of the difficulties a farmer has to contend with, nothing which brings him into closer touch and sympathy with his tenants than the experience of being a practical farmer himself; further than that there is nothing which tends to improve the various breeds of cattle in a country than when a landlord breeds the best stock himself and from time to time sells his surplus stock and thus improves the general quality of the cattle in his district. But there is one other point of dissimilarity which I wish most particularly to impress upon your minds. The farmer in England is in most cases an independent man with independent means who makes his living out of his farm and can bring up and educate his children to such professions as they are best fitted. The small yeoman and peasant farmer in India is as we all know very largely in the hands of the money lender, and has no independence from year to year in the cultivation and sale of his crops. I want to see the farmer class in this country an independent self reliant people, free to use and cultivate their land to their best interest and advantage. Government is doing what it can by encouraging the co-operative system throughout the country, and I hope that you young men will make a point of getting a thorough knowledge of its principles in order that you may all help us to promote a scheme which will in time if carefully managed relieve the farmer from his heavy burden of debt.

I said just now that I had come to the conclusion that we could not teach the farmer much in the matter of *what* he was to grow, but that we could help him by showing him the many improved methods which would add to the productivity of the soil.

THE CHIEF REQUIREMENTS OF AGRICULTURE.

What let me ask are the chief requirements for the production of a satisfactory crop: 1. Knowledge of the quality of the land you are farming and the rotation of crops to procure the best result; 2. A sufficient supply of water by rainfall or by artificial means 3. Good and careful cultivation, especially remembering to keep the land clean and free from weeds. 4. The most efficient implements for ploughing, sowing and harrowing the land. 5. The most suitable manures to put on the land in order to keep up its vitality. 6. The necessity to use the best and not to be satisfied with inferior mixed seeds. If we could secure all these conditions, it is difficult to estimate how immense would be the increase in the output from the soil, and in consequence how great the benefit to our agricultural population. Much has been and is being done by irrigation, well boring and pumping to increase the certainty of water, much too has been effected by the establishment of experimental farms, and by practical demonstrations to encourage the agriculturist to improve the produce he grows, and it is very gratifying to find that in many parts he is readily adopting more progressive methods and taking full advantage of such improvements as are within his means to increase the produce from his land.

But while as I say much advance can be claimed on the crop raising side of agriculture, it must be admitted that little advance has yet been made in the important question of stock raising in this country. It is impossible for me to deal with it in any great detail to-day but I would like to give you a few ideas and impressions which may be worth your consideration in the future on this most interesting branch of agricultural life. Let me first lay down a general proposition which I think will receive general agreement that it is economically better, whatever the stock is that you wish to raise, whether it is cattle or horses, or pigs or sheep or poultry to secure and to breed the best you possibly can, they will cost little more and they will give you far better results.

CATTLE BREEDING

I think it will also be agreed that on the whole, though I am glad to know that there are exceptions, the breeding of stock, particularly of cattle, is in this country of a most promiscuous and unsatisfactory character. I have already given you in an early part of this address one suggestion which I think an essential one in the improvement of cattle breeding viz., that big landowners should breed good cattle and take a really practical interest in farming. Let me give you another suggestion which I think is essential to raising good stock. In England we have several distinct breeds of pure bred cattle, which originally started by certain individuals establishing herds of each breed which were called Foundation Stock Herds. The progeny of these Foundation Stock animals were registered year by year, the surplus stock sold, and from these beginnings I think we can fairly say that England produces year by year some of the best cattle in the world. I am of opinion that this is the system which we should start here. There are several distinct breeds of cattle in this country which already have a ready sale at home and abroad. If we take our our Presidency alone we find them in Kathiawar, in Sind, in Gujarat, and in other parts; and I am given to understand that the sale to foreign countries of our best Karachi cattle has been such of late years, that there is serious danger of the breed dying out. Government, I assure you will do what it can but we shall want the co-operation of big landowners and farmers to start such foundation herds, and thus gradually improve the general quality of cattle throughout the Presidency.

It is of course very true that while I believe the plan I have sketched out is the main essential for improving our stock, there are other matters of detail which must be carefully attended to if we hope to achieve success in our breeding. The careful management and feeding and exercising of the stock, particularly with regard to the raising of the young animals, the conservation of fodder and the use of ensilage so as to provide against times of scarcity, the use of the farm yard manures on the land, the early castration of young bulls if they are not wanted for stock purposes, these and other matters are essential to success. But I am convinced of this that with a combined effort on the part of landowners, farmers and the Government, much can and should be done to improve the quality of our cattle, to encourage an interest in careful breeding and selection, and to secure in years to come typical Indian herds producing stock which for draught and for milk producing purposes will bear comparison with some of the best cattle in other countries of the world.

THE TASK BEFORE THE STUDENTS.

I have given you this outline of some of my views on this great industry for a very particular purpose. You young men who come to this college and go out of it I hope fully equipped with practical knowledge are in real truth the pioneers of higher farming in this country, Some of you may come into Government employ, others may go as land agents to big owners, others of you may occupy yourselves in your own homes on your own land. I beg you to realize the great responsibility that lies before you and to remember that in these days of keen competition it is practical knowledge of and efficiency in the conduct of any industry that will give you the best results in the markets of the world. It is for you by your experience and teaching here to set the example of the best methods of agriculture wherever you are, that those who live around you may follow that example and in time make their farming a more profitable and satisfactory business. Your task if you do it properly is a great one for it means the raising of the condition of the farming population so that they will become an independent and self-respecting class. To each and all of you I wish Godspeed in your work and trust that your experience gained here may be of the greatest value to your lives in the future.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF

The opium sale yesterday realised Rs. 15,25,000, an increase of Rs. 28,375 over last month.

The Oriya cook employed at St. Paul's School, Calcutta, who was shot on Tuesday night, died yesterday morning. The condition of the constable is precarious.

The Alliance Bank of Simla, Lahore, has received a sum of Rs. 25,000 for the Punjab Aeroplane Fund from the President of the Council of Khalsia State.

His Highness the Maharaja of Nabha has paid into the Alliance Bank of Simla, Lahore, a sum of Rs. 75,000 to the credit of the Punjab Armoured Aeroplane Fund for one armoured aeroplane.

Mr. E. L. Thornton, I.C.S., has been admitted to practise at the Calcutta High Court as a Barrister. Mr. Thornton who is now on long leave preparatory to retirement, joined the Madras Civil Service in 1891 and was a District Judge in 1909.

Mr. P. P. Ginwawa, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed Assistant Government Advocate, Burma, in place of Maung Kin elevated to the Bench of the Chief Court.

Rai Bahadur Sarat Chandras Das, C.I.E., has returned to Rangoon from Japan.

Cold weather condition has established itself at Delhi, but there is yet no sign of the winter rains. The cold weather rainfall forecast will be issued by the end of this month. Prices continue high. Supply, however, is plentiful and good demand exists for labour.

Miss Carmichael opened yesterday at Calcutta the one rupee bazar in aid of the War Fund. The idea was originally conceived by Mrs. W. G. Grice who with much self-sacrifice and painstaking effort, put the scheme into material form which proved to be a great success.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon accompanied by Captain Pole-Carew, A.-D.-C., left Victoria Terminus yesterday morning at 8 o'clock for Poona by the express train. His Excellency is expected to return at 5 a.m. to-day.

Sir James Meston will leave Allahabad on 5th December for a short tour in Farrukhabad and return on the 10th. He will leave Allahabad on the 21st, visit Rae Bareli and arrive at Lucknow on the 23rd. He will leave Lucknow for Howrah on the 26th and return on the 30th.

The Hon. Sir Edward Maclagan has taken over his appointment as Secretary to the Government of India, Education Department, relieving the Hon. Mr. Sharp, who reverts as Educational Commissioner with the Government of India. Mr. Sharp will spend a good part of the cold weather on tour.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Harrison, Director-General, Post and Telegraphs, accompanied by Mr. H. S. Styan, Deputy Director-General, Telegraph (Traffic), returned to Simla from a tour yesterday.

Sir George Buchanan, Chairman, Port Commissioners, Rangoon, left yesterday for Mesopotamia.

Lieut.-Colonel Drury, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, died at Ranchi, on Tuesday morning of heart embolism.

Mr. F. R. Roe acts on the Calcutta High Court Bench vice Mr. Justice Teunon, who has two months' extension of leave.

Mr. H. M. Lefroy, professor of Technology, South Kensington, arrives at Delhi this week from Home to take up the new temporary post of Imperial Silk Specialist and will spend the cold weather studying the conditions at the silk centres in India, possibly afterwards visiting Japan and French Indo-China.

We are informed that Mr. B. B. Joshi and Dr. Ranina will seek re-election as Fellows of the Bombay University at the election by the graduates on January 7th.

RANGOON CHIEF COURT.

FIRST BURMESE JUDGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, Dec. 1.

The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma, have received letters and telegrams from all parts of Burma thanking his Honour for appointing Maung Kin as a Judge of the Chief Court. Mr. Justice Maung Kin took his seat for the first time on the Appellate Bench to-day. The appointment of a Burmese Judge in the Chief Court is greatly appreciated generally.

DECLINE IN SILK INDUSTRY.

APPOINTMENT OF SILK SPECIALIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Dec. 1.

A press communiqué states:—The steady decline of the silk industry in India, a striking evidence of which is furnished by the figures of imports and exports of recent years and the possibility of reviving an industry, once so important in this country, have for some time past engaged the attention of the Government of India. It has been decided that the first step to be taken is the employment of a qualified expert who, after a careful study of the conditions not only in India but in other silk-producing countries, will formulate recommendations for the consideration of the Government. With the approval of the Secretary of State, Mr. H. Maxwell-Lefroy, formerly Imperial Entomologist and now Professor at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington, has been appointed to the temporary post of Imperial Silk Specialist created in accordance with this decision. Mr. Lefroy who is expected to arrive in India this week, will spend the ensuing cold weather in studying conditions at the silk centres in India after which he may possibly visit Japan and French Indo-China.

ALLIED WAR STAFF.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PREMIERS' PLANS.

MR. ASQUITH ON NEW VOTE OF CREDIT.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

Mr. Asquith, in the House of Commons on Nov. 9, in moving a Vote of Credit for £400,000,000, said that the Government had decided to strengthen the General Staff and to increase the co-operation between themselves and the Allies. A distinguished member of the French War Staff would be in daily communication with the War Office and they would send to France a similar representative. The Premier added that he had no doubt the fine spirit and resources of the Allies would bring the war to a triumphant conclusion.

The Premier pointed out that this is the fifth vote of the present financial year. If it were passed it would raise the total voted for the current financial year to £1,300,000,000, and the total since the outbreak of the war to £1,662,000,000. In proposing the last vote on September 15 he stated, in order to explain the exact position that it was necessary to give two sets of figures. There are figures showing the gross issues out of the vote, and which represented payments of all kinds issued from the vote, but in order to arrive at the actual expenditure chargeable to the period with which he was dealing it was necessary to make certain allowances for unspent balances and certain other items, which represented advances in the financing of particular operations. One set of figures therefore, represented the total issues, the other the true or adjusted expenditure.

THE DAILY COST.

Mr. Asquith stated that in September he anticipated that the vote then proposed would carry the Government on until the third week in November. The vote then passed raised the total of the Votes of Credit granted in the present financial year to £900,000,000. The total sum which had been issued out of the votes between April 1 and November 6 amounted to £786,500,000. The House, therefore, would see that the Treasury had still in hand £113,500. This would enable them to carry on to the end of November. The cost of the war on September 12 was £4,350,000 per day. The following were the figures of expenditure:—

Army, Navy and munitions	£517,300,000
Repayments to Bank of England	104,000,000
Loans to Allies and Dominions	98,300,000
Food supplies, etc.	53,500,000
Total	£773,100,000

The upward tendency of expenditure had continued and he could hold out no hope that the expenditure on the Army and Navy and the advances to Allies would decrease. On the contrary, it might increase.

BEGINNING OF ECONOMY.

Excluding normal expenditure, the cost of the war from September 12 to November 6 was £4,130,000 per day. Since the beginning of the financial year loans to Allies were £59,000,000, and to the Dominions £39,300,000. There was no reason to suppose that during the next two and a half months the figure of £5,000,000 a day would be exceeded. That would carry on until the middle of February.

The question of public economy had engaged the attention of the Government and a special committee of the Cabinet, added Mr. Asquith, for months. This committee suggested a closer examination of contract prices, the revision of the scale of army rations, and the sending back to civil employment of men unfit for active service. Action in all these matters had been taken and there had also been steps t avoid competition between the Allies on contracts.

NEW ALLIED WAR STAFF.

Mr. Asquith subsequently stated that M. Briand and he were anxious to develop the system of informal conferences into something better organised. They might have something in the nature of a common War-Council on which would sit Ministers here and Ministers of the Republic for the control of their joint military enterprises. He suggested that the presence of Russian representatives would be welcomed.

The General Staff at the War Office, he went on, was far more numerous than people thought. There were now at the War Office twenty-six officers with actual experience of the present war. Ten of them had been wounded. General Sir Archibald Murray, the chief of the Imperial General Staff, had appointed General L. E. Kiggell formerly Director of Home Defence, to be his assistant. General F. C. Shaw had become Director of Home Defence.

Mr. Asquith concluded by saying that he did not propose to trouble them with references to the strategic and diplomatic situation. He felt certain that subject to proper safeguards, there was not a penny which would be grudged of this amount, drawn, as it was, to a large extent, from the taxpayers, to ensure the successful prosecution of the struggle in which they were unitedly engaged, and as to the issue of which they entertained no doubt. (Loud cheers.)

THE UPWARD CLIMB.

When asking for the last Vote of Credit on September 15 Mr. Asquith stated that the net average of daily expenditure was:—

April 1 to July 17	£2,900,000
July 1 to July 17	£3,000,000
July 18 to September 11 (over).	£3,500,000

A good-looking man oughtn't to permit constipation to run on. It will spoil his good looks. Kasagra cures constipation, and tastes so good that you smile as you swallow it. D-9

ST. MARY'S HIGH SCHOOL.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1915.

Father Shaefer, the Rector in his report states:—

The year we are just closing has been to us one of ever-increasing uneasiness and common difficulty. Ever since the outbreak of the war the apprehension grew on us that sooner or later conditions would arise within the walls of our school threatening with disastrous effect not only the inner organisation and efficiency of our educational work, but seriously calling in question even its very existence. Our position as to the immediate future became clear through the decision of Government in November 1914 to eliminate from the staff all the Fathers of German birth for internment at Ahmednagar. The consequent embarrassment was for the time considerable, as it appeared nearly impossible at short notice to find the necessary substitutes. Regarding the day-schools our anxiety was much relieved by the generous offers of assistance that poured in from every side. Our European boarding establishment, however, with its 200 boys and numerous orphans, and its elaborate system of management presented, what seemed at first, an unsurmountable difficulty. Government was from the very outset fully aware of the ruinous effect of its order, and recognising its responsibility proposed the removal of the boarding school to Khandala as a means of avoiding total disaster. Pecuniary help on its part was also held out to assist in the transfer, and some elderly Fathers, being over military age, were promised to be allowed to teach. This proposal was gratefully accepted, and, in a spirit of determination to save what could be saved, we set to work, and within four weeks, our School property at Khandala was changed from a country villa into a large educational establishment. By the middle of January work was in full swing with 165 boarders on the rolls. Many applications had to be declined, and boys, who would otherwise have boarded with us, were advised to stay with their relatives or friends in Bombay and there attend our day-school till our return. The work at Khandala was carried on with interest and vigour, aided, no doubt, by the freshness of the hill climate and the inspiring surroundings. It was with regret indeed that the return to Bombay became imperative with the approach of the monsoon, which, owing to its heavy rainfall and our inadequate makeshift arrangement, made a longer stay impossible. Early in June we were once again at Byculla, but without those Fathers on our staff who were to remain behind, interned as prisoners of war. Fortunately, our search for substitutes had meanwhile been partially successful. Fr. M. Chiappi of the Italian Jesuit Mission of Mangalore was secured for the teaching of Practical Science in the higher classes; and Fr. Hoare, who was called away from the Jesuit seminary on the Pulnais Hills, to assist in the supervision of the boarders.

It affords us much satisfaction to be able to refer to the excellent spirit of our boys during these trying times—to their general orderliness and good will. The numerical strength of the school has been more than maintained. There were 602 boys of the roll: 364 belonging to the European Section, 238 to the English-Teaching School. Out of 223 boarders over 190 were present for a good part of the year.

With the total dislocation of our working of the school, it was natural that we should have been uneasy as to the results of the public examinations; but we are glad to say that in spite of the most adverse circumstances we have had a fair share of success. Eight were sent up for the European High School Certificate Examination and all pased: 2 in the 1st class with distinctions in Latin and Arithmetic, 6 in the 2nd class with distinctions in Arithmetic and Mathematics. One of our boys secured the Primary Scholarship, another the Middle School Scholarship. Eight boys appeared for the Senior Local Cambridge, and four passed; in the Junior Local Cambridge all the six candidates sent up were successful. In the Bombay Matriculation examination four out of eight passed.

Our activity in the line of sports, at least as far as tournaments and outside matches were concerned, was considerably hindered this year, owing partly to our stay at Khandala, partly to the circumstances that many public fixtures were abandoned. On our play-ground, however, the spirit of play was keen.

In volunteering the military spirit of our cadets maintained itself fully. The Company was 122 strong: of whom 27 are marksmen, 29 1st class and 66 2nd class shots. Owing to the shortage of Instructors and pressure of other more important requirements, Head Quarters were naturally handicapped in their attention to the Company; but all the more gratefulness is due to Captain T. H. Potts and Colour Sergt: Walsh, who with genuine interest succeeded in steadily maintaining the efficiency of our cadets.

It may interest the public to know that a large portion of our past students volunteered for service both in France and Africa. Many have received commissions, and several have been killed or seriously disabled on the field of battle. Their patriotic spirit and self-sacrificing conduct speak in vindication of the loyal education they received here.

There remains for me the heartfelt duty of expressing grateful acknowledgment to the many friends and well-wishers both of the Fathers and of the Institute, who came forward so spontaneously with generous offers of personal service.. It is a comfort to know that the Catholic Community in general, and the Anglo-Indian Community in particular, showed a genuine appreciation of our work done in the past and evinced sincere sympathy with us in the enduring of our present trial.

Nothing better in convalescence. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract nourishes and strengthens—puts you on your feet in a hurry and keeps you there. A 8

MR. ARISTIDE BRIAND.

Reproduced from the "Illustrated London News."

The French Premier.

LEPROSY IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

APPOINTMENT OF AN AMERICAN MISSIONARY.

The following Press Note, has been issued by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay for general information:—

In February 1914 Government published a pamphlet entitled "Leprosy and its control in the Bombay Presidency, which explained the provisions of the Lepers Act of 1898 and their gradual application in different localities. Since that date Government have taken further measures for dealing with lepers.

By a notification in March, 1914, certain sections of the Act were made applicable to the whole of the Poona district. By the provisions of these sections lepers are prohibited, under penalty of a fine, from following any trade or calling connected with the preparation or sale of articles of food or drink and from ministering to the public as domestic servants, washermen or barbers or in any similar intimate capacity.

There are private leper asylums at Poladpur and Pui in the Kolaba district, which are managed by the Mission to Lepers and have been for some time in the receipt of grants in aid from Government. A number of pauper lepers are still at large in the Kolaba district, whom it is desirable to send to an asylum under the provisions of the Act. As the Mission authorities object to receiving lepers into their asylum who are sent under compulsion, it has been decided to erect Government wards at these places, and these wards will be notified under the Act as places to which pauper lepers may be sent under compulsion. The wards will be under the management of the Mission Provision for the expenditure will be made when funds are available.

Improvements have been sanctioned for the asylums at Sholapur, Hindalge (Belgaum) and Kondhwa (Poona) and increased grants have been sanctioned for the Acworth Asylum at Matunga, the Albless Asylum, Trombay, and the asylums at Sholapur and Nasik. Government have also assumed the entire cost of the building of, and repairs to, the asylum at Hindalge and have sanctioned substantial capitaton grants for this asylum.

A new departure has been made in the appointment of an American missionary, the Revd. Mr. F. P. Wiley, who has had experience of the management of similar institutions in other parts of India, as Superintendent of the Kagrapeth Leper Asylum, Ahmedabad, which is a purely Government institution. The new arrangement will be a temporary and experimental one for one year, at the end of which time it will be considered whether its success or promise of success is sufficient to justify its being made permanent.

HORSES THAT WEPT.

An amusing incident, due to a German tear bomb, occurred in the barrack yard of the Paris Prefecture of Police.

The bomb was being taken to pieces in the munition laboratory when the gas got free, filled the laboratory, and spread outside.

A section of Republican Guards attending their mounts in the yard were victims of the gas, and their horses began to shed copious tears.

Taranath Roy Choudhury, who figured in several political cases and was convicted in 1908 under the Arms Act and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, was living at Benares after release. On Saturday he was ordered under the Defence Act to quit at once the jurisdiction of the United Provinces.

AIR DEFENCES OF LONDON.

MR. BALFOUR'S AEROPLANE PROPHECY.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

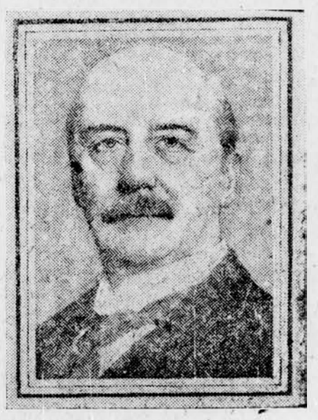
Mr. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, in the House of Commons on Nov. 11, replying to criticisms on the air service by Mr. Joynson-Hicks, paid a tribute to the work done by Mr. Churchill in this connection. With regard to the defence of London from aerial attack he said it must largely be a question of coast defence.

"We cannot put a ring of cruisers round the island, but we can and do use our ships as far as possible to prevent attacks by Zeppelins. We are making aeroplanes as hard as we can. We are making pilots and guns. We are behind-hand. We have always been behindhand in this war. ("Hear, hear" and cheers.) I am not responsible for it all. That is part of the admitted common basis of the situation.

"We have not had nor are we still having all the munitions we shall have or ought to have, and until we have those munitions it is impossible to get these defences satisfactory. They are much more forward now than they were. They will be much more formidable than they are. We have never been supplied with all the guns we wanted. There are positions where I should like to have guns and where I cannot have guns simply because the guns are not yet there, though they will be there. The House must accept that as an unfortunate fact which is being remedied."

As to the question of future offensive operations by large forces of aeroplanes Mr. Balfour remarked that the aeroplane had not got a range sufficient to make it possible from the shores of Great Britain to do anything important against the enemy. "The time may come when the power of the aeroplane will so increase its length of flight and the load it can carry, and its powers of offensive that in aeroplane starting from the shores of Norfolk may become a menace and a terror on the banks of the Rrine. But that time is not yet. There is no use our pretending that it is."

MR. GEORGE CAVE, K.C., M.P.



The N w Solicitor-General.

Too much smoking sometimes creates a headache—aches so much it nauseates—Stearns' Headache Cure clears the head and makes you feel like new. C 6

THE LATE SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA.

SIR W. WEDDERBURN'S TRIBUTE.

The following appreciation by Sir William Wedderburn, Bart., appears in the "Daily News and Leader":—

All friends of India, and of the British Empire, will receive with deep regret the news of the death of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, who for half a century has been the leading personality in the City of Bombay. A convinced friend of the British connection, he has during this long period exercised a vast influence in allaying racial differences, in teaching the true principles of ordered progress, and in guiding his fellow citizens in the practical duties of municipal self-government.

In these critical times it is important that the British people should know who are their true friends, the men who, in fair weather and in foul, have maintained their faith in British justice, and have striven to bring India into permanent solidarity with the British Empire, because they believe that it represents freedom and progress throughout the world. The patriarch who first preached such doctrines was Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, the G.O.M. of India, and in the next generation he was followed by the brilliant triumvirate of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Mr. Justice Ranade, and Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabji, who represented the three great communities of India. Gopal Krishna Gokhale and his fellow-workers belonged to the third generation of educated leaders. These are the enlightened patriots whose influence has generated that whole-hearted enthusiasm for the British cause which has been the wonder alike of friends and of foes.

Surprise was not unnatural to those who are unfamiliar with Indian modes of thought and the permanence of institutions in an ancient civilisation. Practically the old divisions of Manu are still in active force; the Thinkers, the Fighters, the Traders, and the Peasantry. In these later days, the Thinkers are represented by the educated class, the Indian "Intellectuals," who do the political thinking for the other classes who make up the millions of India. And happily for the future of humanity, their influence has been strong enough to outweigh considerations of race and creed, and to bring India into the front rank as a champion of freedom and righteousness.

Among such true patriots Sir Pherozeshah Mehta will in history occupy an honoured place.

BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.

The Managing Committee of the B. N. G. Library at a special meeting of its members held on Tuesday last passed the accompanying resolution:—

"That the Managing Committee of the Bombay Native General Library, at a special meeting convened, desire to place on record the great loss the Library has sustained by the sad and lamentable death of the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta, who had been connected with the Library since the year 1894 and was its Vice-President from 1902 to 1909 and President in 1910 and 1911. Apart from his merits as a brilliant lawyer, an able politician, a far seeing statesman, and an extremely capable Municipal Councillor, merits which were known all over the Empire,—this Library owed to him a great deal for his wise and capable guidance and his ever sound and prudent counsels in the management of the Institution. His last great work in the cause of the Framji Cowasji Institute which is to benefit the Library also was to secure from the Municipality, by dint of perseverance and unceasing endeavours, a large plot of ground on the site of the filled-up tank for the purpose of extending the building of the Institute-an extension which has been a crying want these many years.

The Committee deeply sympathise with Lady Mehta and the deceased's family in their sad and poignant grief and direct that copy of this Resolution be forwarded to her with an assurance of their sincere condolence."

LORD HALDANE'S POSITION.

SIR E. GREY'S STATEMENT IN PARLIAMENT.

Sir Edward Grey made an important statement in the House of Commons on Nov. 11 in relation to Lord Haldane. This was in reply to Sir Richard Cooper, who asked if Lord Haldane had been assisting in the administration of the Foreign Office; if so, in what capacity and since what date.

Sir Edward Grey said: "I much regret that there has been no opportunity recently of making use of the services of Lord Haldane in connection with the Foreign Office. I should like to take this opportunity of saying that at no time has he taken any part in the work either before or during the war, except with the full knowledge and consent of myself, and, in important matters, with the authority of the Prime Minister and those primarily responsible. I think it due that I should say this in view of the attacks which have been made upon him on the contrary assumption.

"Personally, I regard him as a loss to the Government and a very great loss to public service. I expressed to the Prime Minister my desire to resign also at that time, and but for the crisis in public affairs I should have done so. If his services were available for any work for which I was responsible I should consider it in the public interest that they should be utilised."

Sir R. Cooper: "Am I correct in saying that in some form or other he is assisting in the administration of the Foreign Office?"

Sir Edward Grey: "My answer is perfectly clear."

Mr. Asquith said Lord Haldane had not been assisting in the administration of the War Office.

NAVAL MEMORIAL TO CAPT. SCOTT.

UNVEILED BY MR. BALFOUR.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

A memorial to the late Captain Scott, the Antarctic explorer, which has been erected by officers of the Fleet, was unveild on Nov. 5, by Mr. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty. The memorial consists of a statue in bronze, and the site is in Waterloo-Place. It shows Captain Scott in his Arctic dress. The work is that of Lady Scott, the widow, and it forms a fitting addition to the statues of other explorers (Franklin and Captain Cook) which also stand in the immediate neighbourhood.

On the pedestal is the following inscription: "Robert Falcon Scott, captain Royal Navy, with four companions, died March, 1912, on returning from the South Pole." Underneath are the words from Captain Scott's dairy:

Had we lived I should have had a tale to tell of the hardihood, endurance, and courage of my companions, which would have stirred the heart of every Englishman. These rough notes and our dead bodies must tell the tale.

There was a large gathering at the unveiling ceremany. Lady Scott was present, and others included Admiral Sir George Egerton, Admiral Sir Gerard Noel, Admiral Sir Lewis Beaumont, Admiral Sir E. Freemantle, Sir Francis Hopwood, Major Leonard Darwin, and many naval officers. Little Peter Scott, two, witnessed the ceremony from the balcony of the Athenaeum Club.

Mr. Balfour, after unveiling the statue, said: I am proud to have been asked to take the leading part in this ceremony, which is to unveil this statue of Captain Scott, the great explorer—a statue which has been contributed by officers in the Navy. When this project was first initiated, not only were we at peace, but to few people did it seem likely that peace was going to be almost immediately disturbed by the greatest war in history; and it seems strange, perhaps, to us at this moment to have a ceremony in honour of a great sailor, whose performances, from the very nature of the case, were performances in time of peace, while we, at this moment, have but few thoughts for anything but the immediate necessities of war. Yet it is not a bad thing, even at a moment when the British Fleet is supporting the whole of the Entente Powers in their efforts against Germany and Austria—it is not a bad thing, I say, that we should remember at this moment, when the Fleet is showing us what it can do in time of war, how great also have been its performances in times of peace. A familiar quotation tells us that peace has her victories as well as war, and the sailor whose great performance we are here to commemorate was the hero of one of those peaceful victories which nevertheless resemble the victories of war more than most victories of peace in that it involved danger, struggle, and an heroic death.'

NAVY'S GREAT WORK IN PEACE TIME.

What the Fleet has done for the safety of these shores, for the greatness of this Empire and for freedom throughout the world is a commonplace amongst the English-speaking peoples. We sometimes are apt to forget how much it has done in the unwarlike and yet most dangerous work of exploration, travel, and of wresting from Nature secrets most jealously held. Between the place where I am now speaking and the Admiralty, only a few yards off, there are already two statues erected by a grateful country to great explorers. The statue opposite where we are standing is that of Franklin. The statue nearer the Admiralty is that of Captain Cook. We are adding to these two another statue of one full worthy to be ranked with his compeers.

Captain Scott showed all the great qualities of the British sailor, the British explorer, the British man of science. His services to knowledge were great. He perished in carrying out a great work, and we do well to celebrate his memory, and to place for perpetual record of his fame the statue which I am unveiling. He has one great advantage over, so far as I know, every other man whose memory is commemorated by statues. In most cases, the artist does not know him whom he commemorates, except by reputation, and he struggles with great difficulty to reproduce from such pictures as remain, or from the memory of friends and relatives, a true likeness of him whom he desires to commemorate. Captain Scott has had a happier and far rarer destiny, for his statue has been made by Lady Scott. It was not only loving hands, but an eye that knew, and a memory that recorded, all that could be seen and known to her. And we, who look upon it, and those who come after us, when we have departed, will be able to look upon this memorial of Captain Scott and say, "Thus he appeared to those who knew him in life. So he was portrayed by one who was united with him living and has commemorated an immortal testimony of her affection after his death." This is a rare work of art. It has been made in memory of a man of rare courage, and a rare genius, and I think you are fortunate, and I know I am fortunate, in being associated with its inauguration on the present occasion.

Admiral Sir George Egerton briefly thanked Mr. Balfour for having unveiled the memorial.

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LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

THE "JAM-E-JAMSHED" DEFAMATION CASE.

MR. J. B. MURZBAN ACQUITTED.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

J. B. Marzban and P. J. Marzban v. Hormasji J. Bhabha and others.

There were three petitions for revisions and appeal from the decision of Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate Bombay. In this case, it will be remembered, Mr. Jehangir Byramji Murzban who is the proprietor of the "Jam-e-Jamshed" Newspaper and of the "Jam-e-Jamshed" Steam Press and his son Mr. Pirozsha Jehangir Murzban, who is the Editor, Printer and Publisher of the "Jam-e-Jamshed" newspaper are charged with having defamed the four complainants viz., Mr. Hormasji Jehangir Bhabha, Mr. Pestonji Ardeshir Wadia, Mr. Nanabhoy Nowroji Katrak and Mr. Sorabji Cowasji Petit and the other members of the Zoroastrian Conference, on or about the 16th April 1914.

JUDGMENT IN LOWER COURT.

Mr. Aston in convicting the applicants had observed: "The first question I think to be considered is whether the words and passages complained of are defamatory, whether, they lower the moral and intellectual character of the complainants and the other members of the Zoroastrian Conference in the estimation of others and I am of opinion that this question must be answered in the affirmative. Allowing for the fact that the nature of the conference rendered it liable to public criticism since its operations affected the welfare of Parsis generally, allowing also for the objection which staunch and conservative Zoroastrians would feel to a body advocating progress and reform, it seems to me that the words of the passage far exceeded the limits of fair and legitimate criticism. It is one thing to criticize a man's published opinions or his acts. It is quite another thing to call him "wretched" and a "loafer". I think any fair minded person, reading the passage from the words "We reckon" down to the words "stroke of nature" would come to the conclusion that the writer was at any rate including the members of the Zoroastrian conference in his bitter attack. In the passages published on April 20th the members of Conference are compared with a low caste tribe of birdcatchers and referred to as bent on bringing about the destruction of the whole Parsi community. Taking all the circumstances into consideration I think there can be no reasonable doubt that accused 1 published the libellous matter complained of on the 16th April. As regards the matters published on the 20th and 22nd April it is established that of these days accused 1 was absent from Bombay and no charge has been framed. I convict accused 1 on the first charge and accused 2 on all these charges. In considering the question of punishment, I think, it is open to the Court to take into consideration the circumstances in which the articles were published, but the articles in the 'Parsi' which were relied on do not in my opinion, very materially assist the defence. The apology tendered by the second accused is a circumstance which must be taken in extenuation but on the other hand the gravity of the offence is increased by the evidence of malice, afforded by the evidence of Mr. Cama and by Ex. Z.3. I sentence accused No. and No. 2 to pay a fine of Rs. 100 each on the first charge. I sentence accused No. 2 to pay a fine of Rs. 250 on each of the second and third charges."

THE APPEAL.

The appeal came on for hearing on Wednesday in the second Court when Mr. T. J. Strangman and Mr. B. J. Desai instructed by Messrs. Jehangir Gulabbhai Billimoria appeared for the appellants.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad and Messrs. Velinkar and Madon instructed by Mr. Pocha, Solicitor appeared for the respondents.

Mr. Strangman in the course of his arguments contended that Section 239 of the Criminal Procedure Code and the cognate sections applied in this case and the Magistrate having committed the misjoinder of charges, the trial was vitiated to such an extent that it was not merely an irregularity but an illegality. The two accused were charged with reference to the articles of the 16th and at the same trial the second accused alone was charged with reference to articles of the 20th and 22nd, which was a clear infringement of section 239 of the Criminal Procedure Code. On that ground the conviction must be quashed. On the same point the provisions of section 234 were also infringed. The three charges related to different articles. The articles being six in number the offences would have been six also. This was not a mere irregularity under section 537 but it was an illegality Mr. Strangman quoted Privy Council decisions reported in 25 and 26 Mad. in support of his arguments.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad in replying to the above law point quoted 30 Bom. I.L.R. and 14 Bom. L. R. and said a campaign of vilification having been started by father and son constituted one offence as the complainants had stated in their information or it was in other words unity of purpose. Therefore the trial was in no way vitiated nor the accused prejudiced in any way.

Their Lordships intimated that they would hear the case on merits.

Mr. Strangman then opened his arguments on merits.

FIRST ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

Counsels' arguments over, their Lordships acquitted the first accused, Mr. Jehangir, and confirmed the convictions of the second accused, Mr. Pirojshah, holding that the first accused had no knowledge brought home to him of the articles objected to before their publication; as to the second accused, however honestly and sincerely he might have made the comments, he had exceeded the bounds allowed by law. The fine paid by the first accused was ordered to be returned.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

GRIEVOUS HURT.

ACCUSED GETS SEVEN YEARS.

(Before Mr. Justice Heaton.)

King Emperor v. Mahomed Khan.

The accused in this case was charged with attempting to commit murder and voluntarily causing grievous hurt.

Mr. Weldon appeared for the Crown.

The accused was undefended.

The facts of the case as stated by Mr. Weldon in his opening address to the jury were as follows: On the 6th February 1915 a quarrel took place between Mahomed Shafi, a mill-hand living at Madanpura, and one Wazia Moosaheb. A brother of Wazir took up his brother's quarrel and the next day on the 7th February 1915 took four Pathans with him to Ghelabhoy Lane, the scene of the offence with a view to assault Mahomed Shafi. The accused was one of the four Pathans. When Mahomed Shafi came there he was first surrounded by the four Pathans and then assaulted by Wazir's brother with a stick. The accused then drew out a revolver. He fired one shot in the air, and then fired three other shots wounding Mahomed Shafi in the shoulder and the elbow and also wounding one Mahomed Nazir Allahai Bux and a lad Gulam Dashgiri who were in the crowd and who tried to run away as the first shot was fired. Three of the Pathans who took part in the offence, were arrested by the police, put before the Magistrate and were convicted. The accused managed to make good his escape at the time. Seven months later he was dramatically arrested at a gambling den which the police were raiding. The accused happened to be there and a policeman who knew him well, recognised him as the man wanted in connection with the offence and arrested him.

Several witnesses were examined on behalf of the Crown, and they gave their evidence in conformity with the facts outlined as above.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty of causing grievous hurt against the accused and were divided in the proportion of 6 to 3. His Lordship accepted the verdict of the majority and sentenced the accused to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 2ND OF DECEMBER, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

834-13.—Captain & Vaidya, Lakhamsi Ludha & Co, a firm, v. Damji Haji & Co. a firm, & ors, Edgelow G W & Co, Part Heard.

901-13.—Captain & Vaidya, Lakhamsi Ludha & Co, a firm, v. Damji Harji & Co, a firm, & ars, Edgelow G W & Co, Part Heard.

1012-14.—D J Mantri, Rao Saheb Jayaram Janardhan Mantri and ors, v. Mancherji Rustomji Sethna & ors, Edgelow G W & Co.

For Trial of Preliminary Issue.

503-15.—N C Dalal, Manilal Premchand. a firm, v. Manilal Mulji, a firm, Payne and Co.

Long Causes.

18-15—Malvi H M and R Bai Kapilagavri widow v Hiralal Mansukhlal Munshi and ors, Mans H M and Co, Matubhai J and M

28-15—In person (a pauper), Karamchand Premchand v Kastur Ujan and ors, Madhowji K and Ch.

124-15—D J Mantri, Arjun Jayaram v Shivi wife of Arjun Jayaram, Purnanand and Co.

296-15—Mulla and M, Messrs Hirji Jetha and Co a firm v Messrs Tricumdas Lalji a firm.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

For Consent Decree.

190-15—Payne and Co, Shaik Jassim bin Mahomed Ibrahim v Hiralal M Shah Daphtary F and D.

For Personal Decree.

834-14—Bhai K and Gir, Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand v Tricumdas Sadaram and ors, Tyabji D and Co.

Suits for hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Cause.

363-15—Tyabji D and Co, Ranchoddas Vallabhai v Chunilal Jiwandas and ors, Payne and Co, Little and Co., Part heard.

For Settlement of Issues.

262-14—Little and Co, Saleh J Allibhoy a firm v The Roneo Ltd, Crawford B and Co.

Long Causes.

1470-14.—Little & Co, Saboor Vanwalidas, v. Shri Narayen Maharaj & ors, Edgelow G W & Co, Crawford B & Co.

O S 328-15—Payne & Co Madhowlal Govindram and anr v Dwarkadas Jekisondas and ors Payne and Co. Edgelow G W Co.

430-14—Matubhai J and M, The Bombay Banking Co Ltd (in liquidation) v Narhar Wasudev Raddi and anr, Shroff D and D, As settled.

809-14—Matubhai J& M Rangildas Harlal v Jagmohandas Dulabhadas Nadirsha and Co.

337-14—Nadirshaw and D Haji Goolam Hoosein Haji Moosa v Haji Ebrahim Tyab & ors, Raghavaya N & Co, Manedal & Co.

1427-14—Matubhai J & M The Pioneer Bank Ltd v Vithaldas Manji N C Dalal.

559-15—Kanga and S Vassanji Doongersey v Ebji Oomersey and anr C P Cunha Nadirsha and D.

628-15—Dubash & Co Shah Krishnaji Shivaji and Co a firm v Jagjiwan Raisey Raja Shroff D and D.

575-15—Jehangir S M & H Nemchand Maneckchand & anr v Jaygopaldas Ghanshamdas, Dastur & Co.

577-15—D J Mantri Pandurang Vinayack Gore & anr, Balkrishna Vinayeck Khanolkar Khunderao L & M.

578-15—Madhowji K & Ch Morarji Vussonji Munji and ors v Rahimbhai Ramji Dhanjishaw & B.

424-15—Patell and Ez Dawood Mahomed Deshmukh v Karimbhai Lalbhai Smetham B & Co.

583-15—Rustomji & G Jerbai Widow v The Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance Co Ltd Ardeshir H D & Co.

779-14—Mehta D & L Laxmibai Widow v Parvatibai Widow & anr Raghavaya N & Co Jehangir S M & H.

1070-15—Nadirshaw and D Dewoobai v Keshowrao Raghooji Loat Smetham B & Co.

966-14—Little & Co The Indian Specie Bank Ltd (in liquidation) v. Sir Vithaldas Damodhardas Thakersey, Kt., and ors, Payne and Co, Daphtary F and D, Wadia G & Co, Captain and V, Raghavaya N & Co, Bhaishanker K & G, Tyabji D & Co, Little and Co, Malvi H M & R.

1074-14.—Captain & V, Radhakisson Ramjiwan, a firm, v. Butebhawani, a firm, Tyabjee D & Co.

O S 1284-15—Motichand and D. Vanmali Jamnadas v Mohanlal Dhulabhji, Pannadia and Co, For settlement.

360-11.—Jehangir M & Somji, Chimabai, widow, v. Dhulla Kuppa, & ors, Daphtary F & D, Matubhai J & M.

IMPERIAL FOREST SERVICE.

ADDITIONS TO THE CADRE IN BIHAR AND ASSAM.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 1.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned addition of two Imperial officers to the cadre of the Imperial Forest Service in Bihar and Orissa. He has also sanctioned the reorganisation of the forest service in Assam. This organisation involves the addition of five Imperial officers and one Provincial Service officer to the staff and the improvement of prospects of members of the subordinate executive and clerical establishments by revision of grading and an increase in the rates of pay. It is understood that the reorganisation in either case will not take effect until there is a return to the more normal financial conditions.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

VAGRANT SENT TO WORKHOUSE.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon, Sergeant Longman charged an Irishman Fitz-Gerald Charles Ernest, with being a vagrant and having no visible means of subsistence.

The accused was a native of Dublin and had arrived in Bombay from Madras. He admitted to being a vagrant. The Magistrate ordered the accused to be sent to the Government Work House.

THEFT BY A BOARDER.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon, Sergeant Shaw charged one Shanker Marooti with committing theft of gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 232 belonging to one Chandribai, a woman.

The accused was boarding with the complainant and he disappeared from her house on the 19th November, when the complainant found that her box had been broken open and ornaments worth Rs. 232 removed. The accused was arrested at Manmad with all the property in his possession. He pleaded guilty to the charge.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

LATE A. S. R. S. SECRETARY'S DAMAGE SUIT.

DETAILS OF JUDGMENT ON APPEAL.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Dec. 1.

In the Madras High Court their Lordships the Chief Justice and Justice Phillips delivered judgment on Tuesday in the appeal preferred by the "Madras Times" Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd., against the decree passed by Justice Sir Sankaran Nair, on the Original Side, for Rs. 3,000 with costs in favour of Mr. C. H. Rodgers, Secretary, Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, allowing the appeal. The facts of the case appear to be as follows:—The plaintiff in the original suit had in April 1913 delivered a speech to the employees of the M. and S. M. Railway expressing his agreement with the men in their resolve not to attend the conference called by the Agent of the Company without the plaintiff to settle their grievances and had sent a telegram to the Agent stating that there would be a strike if the Agent did not send a definite reply to the men's petition. The plaintiff had also delivered a speech exhorting all employees to unite and face the situation boldly. The defendant company in its newspaper, the "Madras Times" of 25th April 1914 published an article characterising the plaintiff as a "born agitator." The defence was that the article in question was fair and *bona fide* comments upon matters of public interest.

A FAIR COMMENT.

Their Lordships dealt with the judgment of the lower court and held that the learned judge did not rely on the two speeches and telegram referred to above and the article in question was only a fair comment on the speeches. Their Lordships after dealing with the law of libel expressed the view that great latitude ought to be given to newspaper writers to comment upon matters of public interest provided they did not exceed the limits. The learned judge was clearly wrong when he stated that the facts upon which conclusions were based were not given in the articles. In their Lordships' view the facts need not be stated when they were commented upon in the newspaper. It was common knowledge that the Madras Railway Company was threatened with a strike and this was a matter of common interest. If fair inference could be drawn from the facts, their Lordships held, under the circumstances the comment was a fair one and that it was not libel. In the end their Lordships reversed the decree of the lower court and dismissed the suit with costs.

WOUNDED, NOT DEAD.

COLONEL WRITES HOME FROM GERMANY.

Particulars of a remarkable instance of the erroneous report of the death of an Army officer are furnished by an Exmouth correspondent.

Official information was sent on September 26 to Mrs. Vansittart of the death of her husband, Colonel Eden Vansittart, of the 8th West Kents, who was reported to have been killed at the battle of Loos. Between eighty and ninety members of Colonel Vansittart's battalion wrote to Mrs. Vansittart expressing their grief, and saying how they worshipped their colonel.

Some 300 letters of condolence were also received by Mrs. Vansittart, and a memorial service was held in London.

The authorities arranged for the payment of a widow's pension, and Colonel Vansittart's will was proved. Unbounded joy has now been occasioned by the receipt of a letter in Colonel Vansittart's own handwriting written on October 25, thirty days after he was officially reported as dead. The letter came from Crefeld, Germany, and in it the colonel says he is lying wounded in the prisoners' hospital at that place, that he is doing well, and wants some clothing sent to him.

Particulars of the enemy subjects deported on the steamer Golconda from Madras and Calcutta, show that in all 480 Germans and Austrians have been sent Home by this vessel.

Do not try to endure that nerve-racking cough. Zymole Trokeys will stop it and remove the irritation. They dispel hoarseness and strengthen the throat.

37

A WOMAN'S MISERY

Pain in Back Tired Feeling, Scalding Pain, Cloudy Urine, Snappy Temper, Rheumatism.

All women suffer—some more than others—during some periods of their lives. Have you ever stopped to think why this should be? Long suffering women become so used to it as to think that they must suffer for the rest of their natural lives. This is wrong. Most of this suffering is absolutely unnecessary, and is in many cases due to kidney or bladder trouble—nothing more. And you can prove it.

Kidney and bladder trouble is far commoner than most people would imagine. It is reported that at least six out of every ten people who "go sick" do so through kidney disease. And, moreover, five out of every ten sufferers die from this same cause. If people only knew how to tell whether their kidneys were diseased or not it would not be so bad, but thousands upon thousands of men and women to-day are content to suffer and die in ignorance. Weak kidneys lead to deadly Bright's Disease in many cases.

Sure and certain symptoms of Kidney Trouble.

How are you to really recognise Kidney Trouble? Here is the way:—Have you a nasty taste in the mouth the first thing in the morning, puffiness under the eyes, general feeling of weakness and irritability, aches and pains in various parts of the body. Have you constipation, cloudy urine, or sharp stabbing or aching pains—a pain "as though my back will break"?

People who suffer from backache, rheumatism, gout, sciatica, gravel, stone, cystitis (inflamation of the bladder), or pains in the muscles and joints, are all suffering these pains through weak or diseased kidneys, for these are positively the symptoms of kidney trouble.

These signs of kidney or bladder trouble are caused by the poisonous acid in the blood which the kidneys should remove, but they do not, owing to their being in a weak state. De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills quickly remove these symptoms. You should go to your chemist at once for a box of De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, and prove for yourself that within twenty-four hours these wonderful pills have without doubt commenced their healing work—guaranteed. Do not put off, because weak kidneys very often means Bright's Disease in the end. But when you buy the pills be sure you get De Witt's in large white boxes printed in blue and and gold—with a blue wax seal on the top of the bottle. Refuse any of similar name without this special seal.

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De Witt's Pills

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STOCK-EXCHANGE RE-SALES.

INTERESTING INDIAN SUIT BEFORE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Jamal v. Moolla Dawood Sons and Co. *(Present—Viscount Haldane, Lord Wrenbury, Sir John Edge, and Mr. Ameer Ali.)*

Their Lordships allowed this appeal from concurrent decrees of Mr. Justice Ormond and the Chief Court of Lower Burma. It raised an interesting question as to the re-sale of shares which are not taken up by the buyer.

Sir Erle Richards, K.C., and Mr. F. J. Coltman appeared for the appellant; Mr. Frank Dodd for the respondents.

Lord Wrenbury, delivering judgment on November 3, said that under six contracts the plaintiff (the appellant) was seller to the defendants of 23,500 shares at prices amounting to Rs. 1,84,125. The date for delivery was December 30, 1911. The contract notes contained a term providing that in the event of the buyers' not making payment on the settlement day the seller should have the option of reselling the shares by auction, and any loss should be recoverable from the buyer. By December 30, the shares had fallen largely in value. On that day the vendor tendered the shares and asked for payment, adding: "Failing compliance with this request by to-day, our client will be forced to sell the said shares by public auction on or about the 2nd prox." The purchasers did not pay the sum demanded, but set up a contention that the seller was indebted to them on another transaction and they sent cheques for the difference (Rs. 75,925) and called for a transfer of the shares. The seller repudiated the claim to a set-off, and the cheques were stopped. On March 22, the seller brought a suit to recover Rs. 109,218 as damages for breach measured by the difference between the contract price of the shares and their market price (4s. 3d.) on December 30, 1911. Afterwards the seller sold all the shares. In one case sale was at less than 4s. 3d. In one case it was at 4s. 3d. In every other case it was at a higher price.

The decision under appeal was one which gave the purchaser the benefit of the increased prices which the shares realized by giving him credit in reduction of the damages for the increased prices in fact realized over the market price at December 30, the date of the breach. The appellant contended that that was wrong.

On breach by the purchaser his contractual right to the shares fell to the ground. There arose a right to damages and the stipulation in question was, in their Lordships' opinion, only a stipulation that the seller might, if he thought fit, liquidate the damages by ascertaining the value of the shares at the date of the breach by an auction sale. If the seller availed himself of that option he was not selling the purchaser's shares with a consequential obligation to account to him for the price, but was selling shares belonging to the seller which the purchaser ought to, but failed to, take up and pay for in order to ascertain what was the loss arising by reason of the purchaser's not completing at the contract price. Their Lordships were unable to agree with the original Judge that the plaintiff's letters amounted to an election to take a measure of damages to be arrived at by a re-sale. Moreover, there never was any sale by auction under the option.

THE GENERAL QUESTION.

The general question might be stated thus:—In a contract for sale of negotiable securities, was the measure of damages for breach the difference between the contract price and the market price at the date of the breach—with an obligation on the part of the seller to mitigate the damages by getting the best price he could at the date of the breach—or was the seller bound to reduce the damages, if he could, by subsequent sales at better prices? If he was, and if the purchaser was entitled to the benefit of subsequent sales, it must also be true that he must bear the burden of subsequent losses. The latter propositon was, in their Lordships' opinion, impossible, and the former was equally unsound.

It was undoubted law that a plaintiff who sued for damages owed the duty of taking all reasonable steps to mitigate the loss consequent upon the breach, and could not claim as damages any sum which was due to his own neglect. But the loss to be ascertained was the loss at the date of the breach. If at that date the plaintiff could do something, or did something, which mitigated the damage, the defendant was entitled to the benefit of it. Staniforth v. Lyall (7 Bing. 169) was an illustration of that. But the fact that by reason of the loss of the conract which the defendant had failed to perform the plaintiff obtained the benefit of another contract which was of value to him, did not entitle the defendant to the benefit of the latter contract—Yates v. Whyte (4 Bing, N.C., 272); Bradbury v. Great Western Railway (L.R. 10, Ex. 1); Jebsen v. East and West India Dock (L.R. 10, C.P. 300). The decision in Rodocanachi v. Milburn (18 Q.B.D., 67) that market value at the date of the breach was the decisive element, was upheld in the House of Lords in Williams v. Agius (1914) A.C., 510; 30. "The Times" Law Reports 351). The breach in Rodocanachi v. Milburn was breach by the seller to deliver, but in their Lordships' opinion the proposition was equally true where the breach was committed by the buyer.

Their Lordships found that on the appeal the officiating Chief Judge rested his judgment on the finding that the seller reduced his loss by selling the shares at a higher price than obtained at the date of the breach. That begged the question by assuming that loss meant loss generally, not loss at the date of the breach, the seller's losses at the date of the breach was, and remained, the difference between contract price and market price at that date. When the buyer committed that breach the seller remained entitled to the shares, and became entitled to damages such as the law allowed. The first of these two properties, namely, the shares, he kept for a time and subsequently sold them in a rising market. His pocket received benefit, but his loss at the date of the breach remained unaffected.

Their Lordships would humbly advise his Majesty that the appeal ought to be allowed, and the orders in the original Court and in the Appeal Court discharged and judgment entered for the plaintiff according to his plaint, and that the respondent ought to pay the costs in the Courts below and of this appeal.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Arnould and Son; Messrs. Bramall and White.

ENEMY'S DREAD OF WINTER CAMPAIGN.

SHORTAGE OF OILS.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

Tremendous anxiety exists in Germany by reason of the fact that winter weather has set in with great severity, and at an unusually early period of the year, writes the Rotterdam correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph". As long ago as October 28 there was a heavy fall of snow in Berlin itself, with five degrees centigrade of frost. An examination of the records shows that not for 200 years has such severe winter weather been known so early. It is freely rumoured in the German capital that the military authorities were caught unawares, and that the armies on the Eastern and South-Eastern fronts were not equipped properly to withstand this unexpected cold spell, which still continues.

In a letter from Berlin a correspondent writes: "Campaign in Russia, campaign in Serbia, campaign in the high mountains! To the detached observer the regiments, army corps, military units, are like helpless pieces on a chess board in the hands of the upper commanders. But compatriots know that it is their dear ones who are concerned. Here in Berlin the first feeling, now that winter has set in so early, is fear. The second is the consideration that their men may not be prepared for these conditions as early as October. Strategic, and, naturally, optimistic, reckonings as to the influence which snow and frost must have upon the situation of Germany come afterwards. But present feelings with regard to this biting surprise are those I have described. For the moment the snow has gone. But mud remains, and everyone is thinking of the conditions in the trenches and of the morasses of the Eastern and Serbian fronts."

After the snow had ceased in Berlin the streets were cleaned by an army of women, taking the place of men, of whom none remain to do this work. These women were partly in uniform, wearing the caps and jackets of their male predecessors.

ADVICE TO FARMERS.

There are fresh proofs that Germany is in severe straits owing to shortage, particularly of oils and fats. The Prussian Minister of Agriculture has addressed a memorandum on the subject to farmers. He points out that in recent years the production of oil-and-fat-containing plants and seeds has greatly decreased owing to the tendency to rely more on imports from abroad. Therefore it is advisable that ground upon which, in normal times, potatoes are grown should be held at the disposal of crops producing oil and fat. "There is a dominating lack of fats and oils resulting from limited imports from abroad and the great needs of the army. All means must be set to work in order to provide for this shortage as far as possible. The maximum prices fixed for products containing oil are such that the cultivation of these plants is at least as profitable as the cultivation of corn and potatoes. Attention cannot sufficiently be fixed upon this cultivation."

Farmers are asked to grow especially rape seed, sunflowers, oil radishes, poppies, hemp, and flax. It is added, significantly, in connection with flax, that it deserves special attention also for the fibre obtianed from the stalks. The memorandum concludes: "In the spring let these things be planted everywhere as much as possible, for, next to the production of bread in the first place, there is great need for the provision of oil and fats."

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LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET.

MR. ASQUITH'S REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR AND NURSE CAVELL.

PREMIER'S DEFENCE OF CENSORS.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

The Lord Mayor's banquet was held on Nov. 9, at the Guildhall, and as usual there was a brilliant scene at the reception preceding the banquet. Mr. Asquith, Mr Balfour, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Mr. Churchill, the French and Italian Ambassadors, the Belgian and Serbian Ministers, and the Grand Duke Michael were enthusiastically cheered by the assembly.

After the loyal and patriotic toasts, Sir John Simon proposed the toast of "The Allies." M.. Cambon, the French Ambassador, replying for the Allies, said such odious acts as the death of Miss Cavell dishonoured a nation and those who governed it. When the hour struck for the enemy to realise that all his schemes of world-domination had broken down we should see him a prey to moral depression, which would make him fall suddenly from the height of his dreams. (Cheers.) "Will that be six months or a year? I do not know, but we have the force and we hope the day will come when the good will be rewarded and the wicked punished."

MR. BALFOUR.

Mr. Balfour, responding to the toast of the "Imperial Forces," said: The whole strategy of the Allies was based upon the action of the Allied Fleets. Never was there a war in which dramatic episodes were fewer. Yet never was there a war in which the purpose of the Allied Fleets was more absolutely essential to the land operations. The object of the Allies would never have been achieved if it had not had from the first the command of the sea.

The object of the Central Powers had been utterly foiled. For many months they had made no progress on the western front. The triumph over Serbia had military consequences that he would not hide from them, but he denied that it was due to short-sightedness in our diplomacy. He made no prophecy, but when he saw how the forces of the Allies were becoming stronger, and how the enemy was being subjected to a greater strain, he looked forward with certain confidence to the fruit which the great services of the country would eventually bring to us in the struggle we were waging. (Cheers.)

MR. ASQUITH.

Mr. Asquith, replying to the toast of "His Majesty's Ministers," had a cordial reception. He recalled it was the eighth year in succession that he had responded to the toast.. To-day, after sixteen months spent in the strenuous and undivided pursuit of the supreme aim, we had only one party. (Cheers.) The voice of faction was silent, and, with a few insignificant, superficial cross currents, the stream of our national life flowed with gathering and growing volume, in an ever-deepening channel of unity of purpose and concentrated resolve. (Cheers.)

In the past year we as a people had had a transformation. We had brought together the scattered threads of our varied activities, and gradually but surely had woven them to a degree unknown before in a single web. What we believed a year ago we believed now—that we are right—(cheers)—and that we should win.

There were some people who seemed to think that Ministers were morbidly sensitive to criticism and unduly anxious to prevent or fetter its expression. He confessed he was not conscious of one feeling or the other, and he supposed he had been as favourite a target as anybody for copious flights of critical shafts.

DEFENCE OF THE CENSORS.

He defended the work of the censors, and the action taken a few days ago against a certain newspaper in London. He said the journal invented and circulated a lie, not only a lie, but a malignant and mischievous lie, and when the lie was contradicted on the highest authority it was deliberately reasserted. He ventured to say that to talk of the freedom of the Press in such a connection was to be guilty of a ridiculous travesty of a noble watchword. (Cheers.)

The Press of the country, with two or three notorious but negligible exceptions, had shown an admirable sense of responsibility, and the Government was anxious to introduce into the work of the censorship such modifications and amendments as, after consultation with the real and responsible leaders of journalism, experience of war suggested.

The Premier next referred to the mission of Lord Kitchener, which was the result of the decision of the Cabinet on the previous Thursday and was taken by Lord Kitchener at the request of his colleagues. He went in the first instance to Paris, where he engaged in friendly and, he believed, fruitful consultation with the Prime Minister and the War Minister of France. From Paris Lord Kitchener proceeded—to what should he say? He knew he would be told that, after the fashion of this perverse and misguided Government, he was concealing the truth and hoodwinking the nation, but Lord Kitchener proceeded—on his mission. (Laughter and cheers.)

Lord Kitchener took with him the complete confidence of all his colleagues and countrymen. (Cheers.) He also took with him the authority of a great soldier-administrator, and the special insight and judgment which he had derived from an unrivalled knowledge and experience of the Near East.

The Government had every reason to know that Lord Kitchener's mission was regarded with unqualified approval by all our Allies. "We at this moment are witnessing with a peculiar measure of interest and sympathy the gallant struggle of the Serbian Army and people. (Cheers.) They are holding up against the desperate and short-sighted hostility of one of their neighbours, and the lamentable vacillation and hesitation of another. ("Hear, hear.") He knew there was criticism, mainly proceeding from people who did not take into account the conditions which dominated the various theatres of war, and the diplomacy and strategy of the Allies.

NOTHING TO FEAR.

The time had not yet come when a full disclosure of these conditions was possible, but when it did he did not believe that the statesmen and generals of the Allied Powers would have any reason to shrink from the verdict of an impartial tribunal. (Cheers.)

There was not one of the Powers that had not made mistakes. There was not one which was not resolutely determined to secure for Serbia a future which her heroes and her sacrifice had deserved. There was not one who was not contributing its fair share towards securing that end.

Having paid a tribute to the work of the Allied forces Mr. Asquith declared that the Allies were united. They stood or fell together. All the stories circulated of peace arrangements were nothing but idle and worthless chatter. (Cheers.) One would think from some of the criticisms that the conduct of the war was one series of follies and blunders. That was not the judgment of the people of the country, or of our Allies, nor was it the judgment of our enemies. (Hear, hear.)

We believe we have advanced a long way to the achievement of our aims. Be the journey long or short, we shall not cease or falter until we have secured for the smaller States of Europe their charter of independence, and for Europe itself what we all have at heart, its final emancipation from the reign of force. (Cheers.)

THE MARRIED VOLUNTEER.

MR. TENNANT'S STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE.

(By Yesterday's Mail.)

An important question was asked in the House of Commons on Nov. 3 relating to the position of the married volunteer if Lord Derby's scheme failed. The question, put by Mr. James Mason, was as follows:—

Whether, in the event of Lord Derby's recruiting scheme being unsuccessful, in the sense that considerable proportion of eligible single men fail to offer themselves compulsory service will be introduced and substituted for Lord Derby's scheme before the married men who have volunteered under the scheme are called up.

Mr. Tennant, who replied, said that he thought the point was fully dealt with by the Prime Minister.

Mr. Mason: Will the right, hon. gentleman give an undertaking that some statement will be issued as soon as possible, definitely setting forth to all the men concerned that they will not be called up in the event of some other scheme being found necessary to supplement the present one?

Mr. Tennant: As far as I understand, my hon. friend desires a statement to issue from the War Office emphasising the statement of the Prime Minister on Nov. 2. I will consult my right hon. friend and see if that can be done.

The statement of Mr. Asquith was:—

So far as I am concerned, I should certainly say that the obligation of the married man who enlists ought not to be enforced as binding upon him unless and until—I think by voluntary effort—unmarried men will be dealt with first.

LORD DERBY'S VIEWS.

Lord Derby, in a special message published in "The Times" recruiting supplement puts the position plainly.

Unless the young unmarried men come forward the voluntary scheme will not have succeeded, and other methods will have to be adopted. It is essential that faith should be kept with the patriotic men who do enlist.

Any man who has married since the date of registration will be placed in a group as if unmarried.

THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER.

BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

The first meeting of creditors was held at Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey-street, London, on Nov. 3, under a receiving order made on July 28 against the Duke of Manchester, described as formerly of 5, Grosvenor-square.

Mr. W. P. Bowyer, Official Receiver, said that he had been informed that the Duke was in Paris unwell, and that probably he would have to undergo an operation next week. A medical certificate had been received. The debtor had lodged a statement of affairs, showing:—

Unsecured liabilities, £80,923.
Liabilities fully secured, £108,126.
Partly secured debts, £284 (no value being attached to the securities), and Claims for taxes, £6,255.

The only asset was jewellery and clothing, valued at £200 and absorbed in part payment of the taxes.

Baron Boxall, representing the Duke, said it was thought when his client returned to this country that a proposition could be submitted which would be greatly to the creditor's benefit.

Mr. E. S. Salaman, as representing a large number of creditors, agreed that the interests of the creditors would best be served by an adjournment.

In response to the wishes of two creditors, the Official Receiver said that the Duke was previously in the Bankruptcy Court in 1900 or 1901, when he was adjudged bankrupt, but the adjudication was annulled on payment of a composition of 12s. 6d. to creditors.

Mr. Salaman said it was contemplated that, for the purposes of the proposal, claims amounting to £55,000 would be withdrawn.

The meeting was adjourned until December 15.

"WAR GOD'S OWN ANAESTHETIC."

LAUGHTER AND DEATH ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

The United Press of America publishes the following article from its Paris correspondent, Mr. William Philip Simms, who has returned from a tour of the Champagne battlefield:—

"How can they stand it? I should think the soldiers at the front, living with death and the dead about them all the time, would go insane."

One frequently hears such a remark as that. The answer is simple enough: The men very quickly get used to it all. Take this as an example: At sundown to-day, as a party of us returned to our motors which we had left so that we might walk over the Champagne battlefield, a pair of two-wheeled carts were pushed hurriedly past us. Upon a canvas stretcher, suspended under the horseshoe-shaped axle of each push-cart, lay the form of a soldier, fully clothed.

"Wounded?" some one asked. "Yes," an officer replied; and changed the subject.

But the soldiers pushing the carts were strangely careless in their handling of wounded men. They were walking very rapidly, and took little pains to keep the wheels out of the smaller shell-holes which everywhere pitted the ground. The forms rocked and pitched and swayed, and seemed ever on the point of being tossed out on the ground.

LAUGHTER AND DEATH.

Also, the strange attitude of one of the forms fascinated me; the soldier was on his back, and his arms were crossed in front of, but not touching, his face. Nor did the arms touch each other. And with every drop of a wheel into hole or rut these arms waved about rigidly, never changing their relative position in the air; awkward, and minus all support, the arms stuck where they were.

A second man accompanied each vehicle, making four soldiers in all, and these two extras, not paying much attention to the forward and free ends of the stretchers which they were along to handle, were "kidding" each other. One threw a clod of dirt at the second, and the second replied by flinging his metal helmet at the first. There was a burst of laughter, and as the carts came to a stop to permit the pushers to mop their perspiring brows, the two youngsters—they were not much more than twenty years old, either of them—began to chase each other round and round the stretchers.

In the meantime we drew up to the little procession. The soldier on the stretcher, the one with his arms crossed before his face, still held his position, without moving.

Of course you have guessed it: the soldiers on the two stretchers were dead, dead as doornails. They had been killed the night before in the front trenches. Under cover of the twilight haze, a purple mixture of damp vapours and cannon smoke, these four members of their company were evacuating them to the rear, where they would be buried in one of the numerous new Champagne cemeteries.

"A STRAY BULLET."

Lifting a torn cap from the face of the soldier with the crossed arms, some one asked: "How did it happen?"

"Stray bullet," the cart-pusher responded laconically. "Whew!" he added, "it's pretty warm to-day!"

There was a black spot in the right temple of the man who had caught the stray bullet, and a blackish streak ran down the side of his face. His death must have been instantaneous, and he had lain and stiffened just as he had fallen, his arms before his face. He had been but a very young man, and a small and young moustache, waxen light in colour, was on his upper lip. The cap was replaced, and we went our way, leaving the living and dead to go theirs.

Now don't misunderstand. These four men escorting their dead comrades to the graveyard were not unfeeling, pitiless men in the ordinary sense. Taken from refined homes, very probably, where the sight of any one in pain hurt them deeply; and from an environment where the presence of the dead was depressing and awesome, they were suddenly plunged into scenes of war and slaughter and death and agony until their senses were deadened. Their power of appreciation had been practically nullified. Dead men no longer awed them; blood no longer sickened them. Nature, which makes men fight and mutilate and kill each other, had furnished its own antidote for horror; otherwise these men, instead of "kidding" each other, would have been jibbering lunatics.

I knew one man—his wife and little girl live in Paris—who, after passing through the Battle of Champagne, had to be sent to a special hospital. He was not wounded. His nerves had been shattered; his mental balance upset. He had not been able to adjust himself in time. Nature had let him go on weighing and appreciating all that transpired about them.

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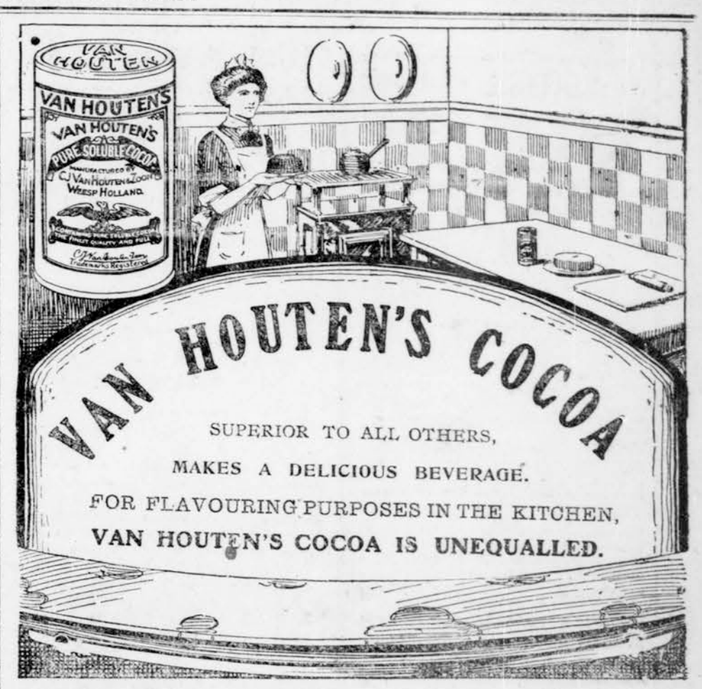

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